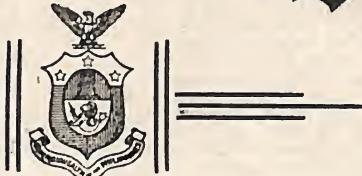


Official Gazette



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THREE YEARS IN REVIEW

WITH THIS ISSUE, the newly created Department of Instruction and Information in the reestablished Commonwealth Government of the Philippines resumes publication of the *Official Gazette* where it was left off on December 20, 1941, by the Office of the President at which it was then being edited. The suspension of the publication on that date was brought about by the transfer of the seat of the National Government, first from Manila to Corregidor and later from Corregidor to Washington, D. C., when the Japanese Imperial Army invaded and occupied the Philippines. Notwithstanding this transfer, the Commonwealth Government did not for a moment cease to function nor did it lose its legal status under international law from the date of its removal to the United States to that of its reestablishment in Manila soon after the liberation of the City by the American forces. However, self-evident circumstances made it impossible to continue with the publication of the Gazette. In fact, there were no reasons whatsoever to justify, as in the case of many other governmental activities, the continuation of the Gazette, circumscribed as were the functions of the National Government while temporarily established on foreign shores to the achievement of definite objectives mainly concerning the prompt redemption of the Philippines from the hands of the Japanese invaders, the attainment of our independence under American protection soon after such redemption, and the speedy rehabilitation and reconstruction of our country from the ravages of war.

It was at the invitation of the President of the United States and with the legislative sanction of the National Assembly that the seat of government was transferred to Washington, D. C., on May 13, 1942. The Commonwealth Government was firmly convinced that mere military occupation of a territory does not confer sovereign rights on the invading army and that its legal status, therefore, under international law would not be changed so long as it maintained its nucleus abroad through its head, President Manuel L. Quezon and his cabinet, and by means of the emergency powers given him by the National Assembly. This view was sustained by the United States and the other 42 members of the international group known as the United Nations, which officially recognized the Philippine Constitutional Government thus established in Washington, D. C.

During its almost three-year stay in the United States capital, the Commonwealth Government set before itself, and substantially achieved, with the full cooperation of the Government of the United States, the following objectives:

- (1) To maintain the interest of the American people in the redemption of the Philippines as a sacred obligation which had been assumed by the United States;
- (2) To speed up the preparation of the necessary men, materials and plans for the reconquest of the Philippines;
- (3) To accelerate the advent of our independence;
- (4) To obtain adequate guarantees of the permanence of our political independence; and
- (5) To work for our economic rehabilitation and stability as the material foundation of our independent structure.

America's answer to our repeated appeals for redemption is the liberation of the major portion of the Philippines by the American forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, including the complete occupation of the City of Manila.

As to our independence with American protection, the promise made on December 28, 1941, and reiterated on August 13, 1943, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to grant it to us before 1946, was given legislative sanction when Congress approved S. J. Res. No. 93, which became law on June 29, 1944. President Quezon and other Filipino leaders of our Government in Washington requested the introduction of this Joint Resolution in the Congress of the United States and gave it their firm support until it was finally unanimously approved in both houses of Congress. So it happened that our negotiations for Philippine independence, extending over a score and two years since the first parliamentary mission headed by Manuel L. Quezon, then

President of the Senate, left for the United States in 1922, were satisfactorily terminated under the authority of the Government of the Commonwealth which functioned in Washington, D. C., from May 13, 1942, to October 3, 1944.

With respect to the imperative need for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country, the Commonwealth Government urged the passage of the necessary legislation by the Congress of the United States. Such legislation was approved on June 29, 1944, and under its provisions a Philippine Rehabilitation Commission has been created, composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos. It is now sitting in Washington and is investigating all the war damages and other rehabilitation needs for proper action, and is formulating plans for the future economic relations of the Philippines with the United States.

EXECUTIVE and administrative orders, proclamations, speeches and other documents herein published give a more concrete idea of the work carried out by the National Government during its stay in Washington, D. C. They reveal how President Manuel L. Quezon, who with his cabinet represented the Commonwealth Government in the States until his death on August 1, 1944, was deeply preoccupied by the problems of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines after the Japanese were driven out, confident as he had always been in the ultimate victory of the American Forces of Liberation in the Pacific. On September 15, 1943, he issued an Executive Order creating a Post-War Planning Board to study and recommend, among other things, plans for relief of the population immediately upon reoccupation of the Philippines, for the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippine economy, for the promotion of post-war trade and other relationships between the Government of the Philippine Republic and other governments, and for the security of the Philippines after the defeat of Japan. Later on, in June, 1944, more assured than ever of the approaching liberation of the Philippines, he created by another Executive Order the Division of Civil Affairs, Philippine Army, in the Department of National Defense, empowered to exercise such functions as may be necessary to accomplish the following objectives:

(1) To effect the necessary liaison between the President of the Philippines, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific Area and the people of the Philippines during military operations and before normal civil government is reestablished; and

(2) To execute plans for the relief of the people of the Philippines immediately upon the landing of the military forces of the United States. President Quezon likewise created the Philippine Commonwealth Relief Committee, charged with purchasing in behalf of the Philippine Government the supplies of food, medicine, clothing and other necessities for the relief of the Filipino people. To effect the purchases with minimum delay, he authorized at the same time the initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 from the general funds. The President also formed by Executive Order a Currency Committee to confer with the representatives of the Departments of the Interior, of State, of War and of the Treasury of the United States Government with the view to remedying the considerable confusion in our monetary system, resulting in the disappearance from circulation of legitimate currency, especially coins, and to arrange for the printing of new Philippine Treasury certificates and the immediate minting of subsidiary coins ready for use upon the landing of the liberating forces on Philippine soil.

But President Quezon did not concern himself only with the war situation as it affected his country and his people during his forced prolonged stay in Washington, D. C. He also paid attention to matters affecting Filipinos residing in the United States. His first Executive Order issued in that city on May 30, 1942, amending the rules and regulations governing Government pensionados, increased the pensionados' monthly allowance during the period of scholarship for board, lodging and incidentals, from \$70.00 to \$100.00. By another Executive Order he created a Committee on Relief for Destitute Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii. The Committee is charged with the following duties and functions:

(1) To study and pass upon all requests for financial aid from Filipinos who are destitute;

(2) To determine the form and amount of relief that should be given to these persons; and
(3) To aid them, through the Office of the Resident Commissioner, to obtain employment.

PRESIDENT QUEZON died in Saranac Lake in the State of New York, U. S. A. on the morning of Tuesday, August 1, 1944.

Immediately after his death Vice-President Sergio Osmeña succeeded him as President on two legal bases:

(1) By virtue of the general elections of 1941, in which he was chosen President together with President Quezon, each to serve for a term of two years; and

(2) By virtue of the extension of his term of office by the Congress of the United States in order to give President Quezon a chance to serve longer during the American régime.

PRESIDENT OSMEÑA'S first official act was to issue a proclamation designating the period from the first of August to the first of September of 1944 a state of national mourning for all citizens of the Philippines as a mark of respect to the memory of President Quezon. By a subsequent proclamation he declared August 19, 1944, which was the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of President Quezon, a special public holiday "so that Filipinos everywhere may go to their churches to pray for our beloved leader and hold memorial services to honor his memory and extoll his character and public service."

President Osmeña issued an Executive Order amending Executive Order No. 6-W, creating a Committee on Relief for Destitute Filipinos in the United States and Hawaii, so as to include therein Filipinos stranded in the United States on account of the war. In another Executive Order the President set aside the sum of Ten Million Pesos (P10,000,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary out of any funds of the Government of the Commonwealth not otherwise appropriated, to be used as aid for the operation of the provincial, city and municipal governments which may be reestablished upon the reoccupation of the Philippines. In Executive Order No. 20-W he prescribed instructions for the conduct of public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States during his absence. According to these instructions, the Secretary of Finance shall be the representative of the President of the Philippines, and as such, he shall be charged with the conduct of the public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States, with full authority to act on all matters which pertain to, or affect, the Government.

In other Executive Orders issued from the seat of Government in the Field soon after the American forces landed in Leyte in October of last year, President Osmeña:

Declared to be on active service in the Philippine Army all persons now actively serving in recognized military forces in the Philippines;

Fixed the salaries of the officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army;

Created a Board of Inquiry to investigate charges of disloyalty to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America in the Province of Leyte, and consider the legal problems and matters of public policy involved therein;

Amended Executive Order No. 371 of October 2, 1941, fixing the maximum selling prices of certain articles of prime necessity, and promulgating rules and regulations for the enforcement thereof;

Promulgated rules and regulations concerning currency, books and accounts of banks and their branches and agencies in the provinces, provincial, city and municipal treasuries and other government accountable offices; and

Declared a debt moratorium pending action by the Commonwealth Government.

IMMEDIATELY after the reestablishment of the seat of the Government of the Commonwealth in the City of Manila on February 27, 1945, President Osmeña issued an Executive Order restoring the executive departments as they existed before the Japanese invasion, but with such modifications as the exigencies of the present situation require. The order creates nine Executive Departments, to wit: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Department of Public Works and Communications, the Department of Instruction and Information, the Department of

Labor, the Department of National Defense and the Department of Health and Public Welfare. For the operation of the Government of the Commonwealth, the President appropriated by another Executive Order, out of any funds of the Commonwealth Government not otherwise appropriated for the purpose, so much of the different amounts authorized in Commonwealth Act No. 654, known as the "General Appropriation Act for the Fiscal Year Nineteen Hundred and Forty-two," enacted and approved by the National Assembly on June 21, 1941, as may correspond to the period starting from the date of the reestablishment of the Government of the Commonwealth on Philippine soil on October 23, 1944, to June 30, 1945. The President also created the Banking Division of the National Treasury, Commonwealth of the Philippines, to provide a safe banking depositary for the savings of the people, and to provide for temporary banking and loan facilities during the emergency period, so that agricultural, industrial and commercial activities may be assisted.

Three Executive Orders issued by the President on March 10, 1945, effected changes in our judiciary. The first one revives the regrouping of provinces for judicial purposes into twenty-six judicial districts as provided for under Act Numbered Four thousand seven of the Philippine Legislature, and repeals Commonwealth Act No. 544, which creates the positions of district attorneys. The second one abolishes the Court of Appeals in the interest of a more speedy administration of justice, and orders that all cases which under the law are appealable to this Court be appealed directly to the Supreme Court for final decision. By the third Executive Order the President reduces the number of officials of the Bureau of Justice to a Solicitor General and one Assistant Solicitor General "in the interest of a more simple and economical administration of justice." A fourth Executive Order issued by the President on the same date appropriates the sum of one million pesos to be expended by the Emergency Control Administrator, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines, for civilian defense.

President Osmeña appointed the following members of his new cabinet: Tomas Confesor, as Secretary of the Interior; Jaime Hernandez, as Secretary of Finance; Delfin Jaranilla, as Secretary of Justice; Sotero Cabahug, as Secretary of Public Works and Communications; Maximo M. Kalaw, as Secretary of Instruction and Information; Tomas Cabili, as Secretary of National Defense; and Major General Basilio J. Valdes, as Secretary of Health and Public Welfare. He also appointed Ismael Mathay Commissioner of the Budget and Dr. Jose S. Reyes Secretary to the President. Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo was reappointed Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, while Secretary of the Interior Tomas Confesor was designated Emergency Control Administrator. Secretary Confesor was also charged with the reorganization of the Government of the City of Manila.

IN A SIMPLE but impressive ceremony held in the Reception Hall of Malacañan Palace on the morning of February 27, 1945, General Douglas MacArthur turned over to President Osmeña the full powers and responsibilities of the Commonwealth Government under the Constitution. "Your country," the General said in a brief speech delivered on the occasion, "thus is again at liberty to pursue its destiny to an honored position in the family of free nations. Your capital city, cruelly punished though it be, has regained its rightful place—Citadel of Democracy in the East." Answering General MacArthur's speech, President Osmeña paid high tribute to the General as "friend and defender of our race." "General Douglas MacArthur," he declared, "will go down in history not only for his signal military successes but also for consistently following truly democratic methods in dealing with Philippine civil affairs in areas retaken from the enemy. Instead of taking advantage of military operations to maintain military government over territories already recaptured, he has been faithful in his rôle as liberator in the truest American tradition." The President concluded his speech by making an appeal for unity among our people. He said: "United and in close coöperation with the United States, we can win for ourselves and our children all the blessings of democracy, freedom and security for which we have sacrificed so much in this titanic struggle against the brutal forces of tyranny and oppression."

ON THE OCCASION of the restoration of the Commonwealth Government in the City of Manila, the President sent cables to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Hon. Herbert Lehman, director-general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, expressing the gratitude of the Filipino people. To Secretary Stimson he said in part: " * * * with unshaken spirit, fortified by the sympathetic understanding of the American people, they (the Filipino people) face with grim determination their immediate objectives: the vigorous prosecution of the struggle in which the United States are engaged until final victory is achieved, and the rehabilitation of the country and the relief of millions of destitute and suffering people."

"FOR EXTRAORDINARY courage and valor in the face of overwhelming odds shown in Bataan and Corregidor and exceptional performance of service of the highest order to the Commonwealth of the Philippines," General Douglas MacArthur was awarded by President Osmeña the Philippine Medal of Honor, the highest award within the power of our Commonwealth Government to grant. In accepting the honor General MacArthur said: "I am deeply grateful for your action in awarding me the Medal of Valor. My sense of distinction is increased and made more poignant by a realization of the magnificent part played by Philippine troops serving under my command. I shall never wear the decoration without a feeling of pride in their accomplishment. I regard the award as symbolical of their courage and indomitable devotion to their great country."

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, surrounded by eleven members of his staff who left Corregidor with him three years ago, raised the American flag over that island fortress last March 2. While the color guard of the 503rd Parachute Infantry Regiment stood at attention, the General ordered the Commanding Officer: "Have your troops hoist the colors and let no enemy ever haul them down."

THE NEW MEMBERS of the cabinet were inducted into office by President Osmeña in Malacañan Palace on the morning of last March 8. In a speech delivered on the occasion, the President gave a summary of the work done by the Commonwealth Government while temporarily established in Washington, D. C. during the last three years, and announced the granting by the United States of Philippine independence with American protection at an early date. The President closed his speech by proclaiming the ideals and principles which will guide the activities of the restored Commonwealth Government. One of these principles is the reestablishment in our country of "a social and political system which is founded on mutual faith, honesty and confidence and not on suspicion, corruption and fear, and in which government officials and employees are not the masters of the people but their servants, acting as necessary instrumentalities through which the public good and the individual welfare may be advanced and safeguarded."

ON MARCH 10 last, the President issued two proclamations, one concerning the City of Manila and another the Province of Leyte, declaring that both places having been freed from enemy occupation and control as of March 10, 1945, the debt moratorium established by Executive Order No. 25, as amended by Executive Order No. 32, will not apply to debts and monetary obligations contracted in said City and Province after the date of the proclamations.

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner to the United States, visited last March 11 the graveyard of Filipino and American war prisoners in Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac. Thousands of heroes captured in the hills of Bataan by the Japanese lie in nameless graves in Camp O'Donnell.

THE JOINT CHIEFS of Staff in Washington, D. C., announced last April 6 that General Douglas MacArthur has been placed in command of all American army forces in the Pacific theatre of war while Admiral Chester Nimitz has been selected to command all Pacific naval forces. General Henry H. Arnold will continue in command of the 20th Airforce, composed of the giant B-29s.

PRESIDENT OSMEÑA appointed Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, Chairman of the Commonwealth delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco, California. The following were appointed members of the delegation: Secretary of Instruction and Information Maximo M. Kalaw, Senator Carlos P. Garcia, Assemblyman Pedro Lopez, Assemblyman Francisco Delgado, Dr. Urbano A. Zafra, Colonel Alejandro Melchor, military and technical adviser to the President and Professor Vicente G. Simeo.

AT A MEETING held in Malacañan on the morning of last March 15, the cabinet reiterated its adherence to President Roosevelt's announced policy that all those persons who collaborated with the enemy should be removed from offices of authority and influence over the political and economic life of the country. Regarding the temporary reemployment of officials and employees who served under the Japanese régime, it was explained that the Government was compelled to do so by the pressure of circumstances that demanded the immediate reorganization of certain public offices, but that should the persons so reemployed be found to have collaborated with the enemy, they would be separated from public office immediately.

"THE CIVIL SERVICE employees are Filipinos and citizens of the Commonwealth Government who have taken the oath of allegiance and loyalty to the Commonwealth and the United States. To consider that their status should continue even after the government to which they pledged by oath to defend has been destroyed, is to my mind absurd." So wrote Secretary Maximo M. Kalaw, of the Department of Instruction and Information, to Acting Commissioner of Civil Service A. del Rosario, in answer to the latter's appeal in behalf of civil service employees banned from the reestablished Commonwealth Government for having served under the puppet government set up in the Philippines by the Japanese. "I would grant you," the Secretary continued, "that if there were only a change in the personnel in the administrative, executive, judicial or legislative branches of the government, and of the party in power, the civil service should continue. But I should like to remind the civil service employees that they are first of all Filipino citizens who should, according to their oath, be loyal to their government, to defend it if need be even with their lives." The policy of the Commonwealth Government with regard to the so-called collaborationists is based on the statement of President Roosevelt on June 29, 1944, when he signed the Joint Resolution No. 93 passed by the United States Congress, authorizing him to give independence to the Philippines ahead of 1946. One of the two conditions that he imposed is that "those who have collaborated with the enemy must be removed from authority and influence over the political and economic life of the country." According to Secretary Kalaw, minor employees who do mere routine work are not included in the prohibition. Those that fall within it are men who held positions of influence and decided policies.

IN A LETTER to Secretary Maximo M. Kalaw, of the Department of Instruction and Information, Secretary Jaime Hernandez, of the Department of Finance, now in Washington, D. C., informs that the Technical Committee to the President for the planning and preparation of relief and rehabilitation in the Philippines, has been studying for the last six months the ways and means of replacing the loss of Philippine work animals with farm machinery and equipment that may be imported from the United States. Two specialists attached to the Committee, according to him, are at present attending the Ford-Ferguson Management School at San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A., for the purpose of studying the operation, maintenance and repair of Ford-Ferguson tractors and determining the suitability of their use on Philippine soil. Secretary Hernandez also informs that a request has been made to the War Department in Washington, D. C., for the procurement and shipment to the Philippines of vegetable seeds and farm hand-tools.

INSTALLING Mr. Juan Chioco as the first Civil Governor of the Province of Nueva Ecija under the reestablished Commonwealth Government, Secretary of the Interior Tomas Confesor told a crowd of people at Cabanatuan on the afternoon of last March 11 that the Commonwealth was determined to restore law and order in the liberated areas and that it was his full expectation that all Filipinos would live under

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AT A MEETING held in Malacañan on the morning of last March 15, the cabinet reiterated its adherence to President Roosevelt's announced policy that all those persons who collaborated with the enemy should be removed from offices of authority and influence over the political and economic life of the country. Regarding the temporary reemployment of officials and employees who served under the Japanese régime, it was explained that the Government was compelled to do so by the pressure of circumstances that demanded the immediate reorganization of certain public offices, but that should the persons so reemployed be found to have collaborated with the enemy, they would be separated from public office immediately.

“THE CIVIL SERVICE employees are Filipinos and citizens of the Commonwealth Government who have taken the oath of allegiance and loyalty to the Commonwealth and the United States. To consider that their status should continue even after the government to which they pledged by oath to defend has been destroyed, is to my mind absurd." So wrote Secretary Maximo M. Kalaw, of the Department of Instruction and Information, to Acting Commissioner of Civil Service A. del Rosario, in answer to the latter's appeal in behalf of civil service employees banned from the reestablished Commonwealth Government for having served under the puppet government set up in the Philippines by the Japanese. "I would grant you," the Secretary continued, "that if there were only a change in the personnel in the administrative, executive, judicial or legislative branches of the government, and of the party in power, the civil service should continue. But I should like to remind the civil service employees that they are first of all Filipino citizens who should, according to their oath, be loyal to their government, to defend it if need be even with their lives." The policy of the Commonwealth Government with regard to the so-called collaborationists is based on the statement of President Roosevelt on June 29, 1944, when he signed the Joint Resolution No. 93 passed by the United States Congress, authorizing him to give independence to the Philippines ahead of 1946. One of the two conditions that he imposed is that "those who have collaborated with the enemy must be removed from authority and influence over the political and economic life of the country." According to Secretary Kalaw, minor employees who do mere routine work are not included in the prohibition. Those that fall within it are men who held positions of influence and decided policies.

IN A LETTER to Secretary Maximo M. Kalaw, of the Department of Instruction and Information, Secretary Jaime Hernandez, of the Department of Finance, now in Washington, D. C., informs that the Technical Committee to the President for the planning and preparation of relief and rehabilitation in the Philippines, has been studying for the last six months the ways and means of replacing the loss of Philippine work animals with farm machinery and equipment that may be imported from the United States. Two specialists attached to the Committee, according to him, are at present attending the Ford-Ferguson Management School at San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A., for the purpose of studying the operation, maintenance and repair of Ford-Ferguson tractors and determining the suitability of their use on Philippine soil. Secretary Hernandez also informs that a request has been made to the War Department in Washington, D. C., for the procurement and shipment to the Philippines of vegetable seeds and farm hand-tools.

INSTALLING Mr. Juan Chioco as the first Civil Governor of the Province of Nueva Ecija under the reestablished Commonwealth Government, Secretary of the Interior Tomas Confesor told a crowd of people at Cabanatuan on the afternoon of last March 11 that the Commonwealth was determined to restore law and order in the liberated areas and that it was his full expectation that all Filipinos would live under

the law. Singling out for condemnation the well-known Japanese practice of confiscating private property, he warned that the government, with all the force behind it, would not permit any attempt to revive such practice. "Don't use violence," he said, "for if you do, we will meet violence with violence."

HAVING BEEN informed that a group of market vendors proposed to go on strike on account of the measures adopted by the Government to eradicate the black market in Manila, Secretary of the Interior Tomas Confesor, in a statement issued last March 20, warned that no strike would detain the authorities in carrying out their program to this effect and that he would use "every means in my power to prevent and stop any disturbance of law and order within the City and I would deal sternly and firmly with any lawless elements." "The welfare and well-being of the people of Manila are over and above the selfish intentions of any group of individuals," he declared.

IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of Executive Order No. 34, issued by the President on March 10, 1945, vehicle traffic in the Philippines, beginning June 1, 1945, shall be on the right, instead of the left, side of the road, thus conforming with the practice of driving obtaining in most countries of the world. Main reason for making the change is the fact that during the present emergency the great majority of the motor vehicles of the United States Army used on the roadways in the Philippines are right-hand driven, and the drivers thereof are accustomed to driving on the right side of the road. The new regulation affects both motor and animal driven vehicles.

THE DEPARTMENT of Instruction and Information presented a welcome program in Malacañan grounds in honor of Irving Berlin, noted American composer, on the morning of last March 28. "Heaven Watch the Philippines," Mr. Berlin's newest song, written during a six-week stay in Leyte and dedicated to General Douglas MacArthur in commemoration of his liberation of the Philippines, was introduced during the program. The composer himself and a group of Filipino school-children sang the piece. Mr. Berlin made formal presentation of the scroll of the new song to the Philippine Commonwealth Government, Secretary of the Interior Tomas Confesor accepting it in the latter's name.

TREASURY WARRANTS issued by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines before the occupation of Manila by the Japanese Army may now be registered by their holders with the Registration Section, Department of Finance, corner of Aviles and San Rafael Streets.

GOVERNMENT office hours are from 8:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. and from 1:00 to 4:00 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on week days including Saturdays, according to an Executive Order issued by the President.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

Hereinbelow are the last Executive Orders (Nos. 385 to 400) issued by the President of the Philippines before the transfer of the seat of the Commonwealth Government from Manila to Washington, D. C., on May 13, 1942. Following them is the new series of Executive Orders (except Nos. 4 and 18) and proclamations issued, first in Washington, D. C., from May 13, 1942, until the reestablishment of the Commonwealth Government in Manila on February 27, 1945, and then in Manila from this latter date to the present.

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 385

TRANSFERRING FROM THE GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE THE FUNCTION OF PREPARING AND KEEPING THE ACCOUNTS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, OFFICES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE SUPREME COURT, THE COURT OF APPEALS, THE COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS WELL AS THE FUNCTION OF ACTING UPON REQUISITIONS FOR SUPPLIES, MATERIALS, AND EQUIPMENT, AND OF OPERATING THE SALVAGE WAREHOUSE.

The public interest so requiring, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An Act declaring a state of total emergency as a result of war involving the Philippines and authorizing the President to promulgate rules and regulations to meet such emergency," do ordain and promulgate the following:

1. Except as herein otherwise provided, the function of preparing and keeping the accounts of the different departments, bureaus, offices, and dependencies of the National Government, including the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the Commission on Elections, and the University of the Philippines, and such other duties as are incidental to the said function, which are now being performed by the General Auditing Office pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered Three hundred twenty, are

hereby transferred, together with their corresponding appropriations, personnel, books, records, equipment and other property, to the Budget Office. The functions of preparing and keeping the accounts of the Philippine Army and the Philippine Constabulary, which are now also being performed by the General Auditing Office, are hereby transferred, together with their corresponding appropriations, personnel, books, records, equipment and other property, to the administrative control and supervision of the Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army and the Chief of Constabulary, respectively. The functions of acting upon requisitions or orders for supplies, materials, furniture and equipment, and of operating and maintaining the Salvage Warehouse, which are also being performed by the General Auditing Office, are likewise hereby transferred, together with their corresponding appropriations, personnel, books, records, equipment, and other property, to the Budget Office.

2. The Commissioner of the Budget and the Auditor General are hereby designated a Committee to segregate immediately the appropriations, personnel, books, records, equipment, and other property provided for the present accounting-auditing offices to determine those which shall be transferred to the Budget Office and those to be retained in the General Auditing Office. The Committee shall, as soon as possible, but not later than December 22, 1941, submit a report thereon to the President for approval.

3. The Commissioner of the Budget and the Auditor General are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the President, to readjust the appropriations for salaries and wages in their respective office, including such modifications of their plantillas of personnel by consolidating, abolishing, splitting, and creating positions, as may be found necessary, provided that the appropriations segregated for said offices for salaries and wages shall not be exceeded thereby. No salary promotions shall be allowed by reason of these adjustments.

4. The services hereby transferred shall operate in suitable quarters furnished therefor by the corresponding departments, bureaus, offices, or dependencies and shall be under the charge of accounting offices appointed or designated by the Commissioner of the Budget. It shall be the duty of said accounting officers to manage such service for the corresponding head of department, or chief of bureau, office, or dependency; advise him of the trend of the business affairs thereof; render such reports and state-

ments as may be required of him by the Commissioner of the Budget, the Auditor General, or the head of the department, bureau, office, or dependency concerned; and perform such other duties as the Commissioner of the Budget may prescribe.

5. Every department, bureau, office, and dependency of the Government shall furnish the Budget Office such information as it may require, and the Commissioner of the Budget or his duly authorized representative shall, for the purpose of securing such information, have access to and the right to examine any books, documents, papers or records of such departments, bureaus, offices, and dependencies of the Government.

6. During the period of the emergency and when the exigencies of the service so require, the Commissioner of the Budget may delegate the exercise of the administrative supervision and control of the accounting service of any bureau, office or dependency to the director or chief thereof.

7. The provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered Three hundred and twenty are hereby declared inoperative.

This order shall take effect immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 386

PLACING THE RED STRIPE OF THE FILIPINO FLAG
UP DURING THE PRESENT EMERGENCY

WHEREAS it is prescribed under existing laws that the stripe of the Filipino Flag above the imaginary horizontal line of the quadrangular bunting starting from the third angle of the triangle and running straight from the left to the right border or side of the bunting be colored blue and the stripe below said imaginary line be colored red;

WHEREAS it is a tradition of the Filipino people that in time of war, the flag shall be flown with the red stripe above and the blue stripe below in order to denote the valor, firmness and fortitude with which the Filipino people aim to prosecute such war to victory;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, do hereby order that, for the duration of the existing emergency and until otherwise ordered, the Filipino Flag shall be flown with the red stripe above and the blue stripe below. The Filipino Flag shall otherwise remain as prescribed under existing laws.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 387

FIXING THE SCHEDULE OF BURIAL EXPENSES IN
CASE OF DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED
OR SICKNESS CONTRACTED IN PERFORMANCE
OF DUTY.

For the purpose of uniformity, it is hereby ordered that the burial expenses of a person in the Philippine civil service, when allowed, except when otherwise specifically provided for by law, be fixed with the approval of the corresponding head of department in an amount which shall not exceed the following:

- (a) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of five hundred pesos or less per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed sixty pesos;
- (b) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than five hundred pesos per annum, but not exceeding one thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed eighty pesos;
- (c) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than one thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding two thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed one hundred pesos;

(d) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than two thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding three thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five pesos;

(e) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than three thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding four thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed one hundred and fifty pesos;

(f) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than four thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding five thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five pesos;

(g) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than five thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding six thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed two hundred pesos; and

(h) For an officer or employee receiving a salary of more than six thousand pesos per annum, reasonable burial expenses of not to exceed two hundred and fifty pesos.

Any officer or employee, whose compensation is fixed at other than the per annum basis, may be granted the sum for burial expenses allowable for that receiving compensation of the corresponding per annum basis.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 388

PLACING THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION UNDER
THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby direct that the Bureau of Immigration be placed, for administrative purposes, under the supervision and control of the Office of the President.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 389

DIRECTING THE IMMEDIATE ARREST AND VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF PERSONS PILLAGING, LOOTING OR COMMITTING OTHER ACTS OF LAWLESSNESS AGAINST THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

WHEREAS it has been brought to my attention that since the outbreak of war, certain vicious and misguided individuals, taking advantage of the present emergency, have indulged in pillaging, looting and other acts of lawlessness against civilian and enemy population;

WHEREAS, under martial law, persons guilty of such wanton acts are punishable with the severest penalties;

WHEREAS, in areas under the civil authority where the courts are still functioning, such acts of violence and vandalism should be dealt with promptly and vigorously; and

WHEREAS, even in peace times, such infractions of the law have no place in a civilized society;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order all police officers to arrest on sight persons pillaging, looting or committing other acts of lawlessness against any person, be he a citizen, alien or enemy resident, and all prosecuting attorneys are further instructed to deal swiftly and severely with such offenders.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 390

PRESCRIBING THE ORDER OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION AND ABOLISHING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Under authority conferred upon me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, and more particularly pursuant to the powers vested in me by Commonwealth Act Numbered six hundred seventy-one, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby ordain that the order of precedence and/or succession to the Presidency of the Philippines in case of failure to qualify, removal, termination of the right thereto, death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office by both the President or President-elect and the Vice President or Vice President-elect, as the case may be, shall, for the purposes of sections 6 and 8 of Article VII of the Constitution, as amended, be as follows:

Secretary to the President
Secretary of Finance
Secretary of National Defense
Secretary of Justice
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce
Secretary of Public Works and Communications
Secretary of Public Instruction
Secretary of Labor
Secretary of Health and Public Welfare

The Department of the Interior is hereby abolished and all its bureaus and offices and their powers, functions, duties, records, documents, furniture, office equipment, and property shall be distributed as provided in Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred sixty, effective January 1, 1942.

Commonwealth Act Numbered Sixty-eight is hereby declared inoperative.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 391

AUTHORIZING PROVINCIAL, CITY, AND MUNICIPAL
GOVERNMENTS TO INCUR IN OVERDRAFTS
FOR THE PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF THEIR
OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES AND EXPENSES
FOR ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, acting under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred seventy-one, entitled "An Act Declaring a State of Total Emergency as a Result of War Involving the Philippines and Authorizing the President to Promulgate Rules and Regulations to Meet such Emergency," do hereby authorize the provincial, city and municipal governments to incur in overdrafts in order that they may be able to pay the salaries and/or wages of their officers and employees and carry essential activities that the President may authorize during the present emergency, and for this purpose the Provincial, City and Municipal Treasurers may use any funds in their possession, the resulting net overdrafts in the provincial, city or municipal funds to be made coverable from the appropriations authorized under Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and seventy. Any national fund thus advanced shall be refunded as soon as local funds become available.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-second day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 392

AUTHORIZING THE FOOD ADMINISTRATOR TO
TAKE OVER FARM LANDS AND TO REQUIRE
ABLE-BODIED CITIZENS TO ENGAGE IN FARM-
ING AND OTHER PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby authorize the Food Administrator appointed under Executive Order No. 378, dated December 10, 1941, to take over farm lands, cultivated or uncultivated, with a view to putting the same to productive uses; and for such purpose, as well as for the general purpose of preventing failure or shortage of crops and averting hunger and destitution, to require all able-bodied citizens when not engaged in any lawful occupation to engage in farming and other productive activities. Any person who, when required so to do by the Food Administrator, shall refuse to render the service required of him, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of section three of Commonwealth Act Numbered six hundred. The Food Administrator shall, with the approval of the President, issue the necessary rules and orders to compensate for the lands taken over and for the services rendered by the persons required to engage in farming and other productive activities as herein provided, and such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. The expenditure of the necessary funds to carry into effect the aims and purposes of this Order is hereby authorized, subject to the usual accounting and auditing requirements.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 393

PROVIDING FOR THE FREE TRANSMISSION OF
MAILS OF UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY
OFFICERS AND MEN.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon,

President of the Philippines, do hereby order that the mails of the officers and men of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East and of the United States Navy shall be received, transmitted and delivered in the mails of the Philippines, free of ordinary postal charges, during the period of the present emergency.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-third day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 394

ESTABLISHING AN INTERISLAND SHIPPING AUTHORITY AND WAR RISK INSURANCE FOR VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE COASTWISE TRADE AND APPROPRIATING FOR THAT PURPOSE FIVE MILLION PESOS FROM THE FUNDS IN THE PHILIPPINES TREASURY SET ASIDE FOR DEFENSE AND CIVILIAN PROTECTION MEASURES.

WHEREAS it is necessary during the present emergency to maintain adequate interisland shipping communication between and among different sections of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, to accomplish this purpose, it is necessary to establish an agency that will coordinate shipping activities, establish war risk insurance to cover the losses to shipowners as a result of the operation of their vessels, and appropriate the funds that may be necessary to carry out such purposes;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, do hereby—

(1) Create and establish an Interisland Shipping Authority with the following powers and duties:

- (a) To determine the port or ports between which shipping communication should be maintained;
- (b) To designate which vessels should be placed in operation for that purpose, and to fix the routes for each vessel;

(c) To maintain close contact with army officials to determine the interisland shipping requirements of the army and make arrangements to meet such requirements;

(d) To make recommendations to the Public Service Commission regarding freight and passenger rates and in the meantime to establish maximum passenger and freight rates;

(e) To issue, upon the request of the owners, war risk insurance policies to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and which may be required by the Interisland Shipping Authority to be operated so as to maintain interisland shipping communication between the different sections of the Philippines. The value at which each vessel may be insured, as well as the premium to be paid by the owners thereof, shall be determined by the Interisland Shipping Authority, but such value shall not exceed the pre-war value of the vessel; and

(f) To issue regulations and exercise such other powers and duties as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order.

(2) Appropriate the sum of five million pesos (P5,000,000) from the funds in the Philippine Treasury set aside for defense and civilian protection purposes to cover payments under the war risk insurance policies that may be issued and to meet the expenses of the Interisland Shipping Authority herein created. All premiums collected shall accrue to this fund which shall be earmarked in the Philippine Treasury for the purposes set forth in this Order. The expenses of the Interisland Shipping Authority shall be made in accordance with a budget approved by the President of the Philippines.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 395

PROVIDING FOR AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS AND OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, AND INVESTING JUDGES APPOINTED UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 504 (CADASTRAL) WITH GENERAL JURISDICTION.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me under the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order that:

1. The Court of Appeals of the Philippines shall consist of a Presiding Justice and eighteen Associate Justices and may sit in such number or divisions as the Court may, by resolution, provide.

2. Fourteen judges shall be commissioned for the Fourth Judicial District, of which eleven, with residence in the City of Manila, shall be known as judges of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Branches, respectively, shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Manila and Palawan, and three judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of, and reside in, the Province of Rizal.

3. All judges appointed under the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 504 (Cadastral) shall henceforth have general jurisdiction throughout the Philippines to try and determine all cases cognizable originally or on appeal by the Courts of First Instance.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS

Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 396

REORGANIZING AND GROUPING THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, the Executive Departments of the Government are hereby reorganized and grouped as follows:

Office of the President

Department of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce

Department of National Defense, Public Works, Communications, and Labor

Department of Public Instruction, Health and Public Welfare

All the functions pertaining to the Department of Justice shall be performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 397

EXEMPTING THE HARBOR POLICE FORCE IN MATTERS OF APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, DISCIPLINE AND REMOVAL FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

WHEREAS, by Executive Order No. 228 issued on October 31, 1939, the Harbor Police was created on a semi-military basis to secure and maintain a high degree of efficiency in the organization and operation of all police agencies within the harbor and port areas in the City of Manila and in other ports of entry in the Philippines;

WHEREAS this organization is performing police duties essentially different from those of other police agencies in the Philippines and in an area which is important from the standpoint of the national defense;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the above-mentioned Executive Order, Customs Administrative Order No. 387, otherwise known as Harbor Police Regulations, was promulgated on December 28, 1940, duly approved by the Secretary of Finance, under which regulations all matters relating to the appointment, promotion, discipline, and removal of the members of the Harbor Police, except that of the Chief thereof, are subject to Civil Service Rules and Regulations; and

WHEREAS, in view of existing conditions, it is essential that all such matters be attended to as expeditiously as possible;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and existing laws and to better serve the ends

for which the Harbor Police has been organized, do hereby order that the appointment, promotion, discipline, and removal of the members of the Harbor Police be subject only to the discretion of the appointing authority.

The provisions of Customs Administrative Order No. 387 which are in conflict with the provisions of this Order are hereby repealed or modified.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 398

PERMITTING REGISTRATION AND DEPOSIT OF
PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WITH
THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Pursuant to the powers vested in me under the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order that:

1. The Treasurer of the Philippines is hereby designated as Agent of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to receive for deposit and safekeeping only from their rightful owners securities issued by the Government of the Philippines or any of its instrumentalities.

2. The Treasurer of the Philippines, before accepting such securities for deposit shall require the owners or holders thereof to execute an affidavit in quintuplicate setting forth the following:

(a) Name, address and citizenship of affiant and of all persons having any interest in the securities listed, and the nature of such interests.

(b) List of securities by title, loan, interest rate, denomination, serial number, form of registration if registered, number and dates of coupons and a description of any tax or other stamp or notarial or similar seal of a blocked country which may appear on such securities.

(c) Date and source of acquisition of coupon securities by present owner or holder.

(d) A request that the securities be accepted for safekeeping during the duration of the national emergency.

(e) A request that in the event of destruction of such securities, if the evidence of such destruction is satisfactory and acceptable to the Secretary of Finance, substitute securities be issued by the Government of the Philippines and be held for the account of the depositor or delivered to a designated bank corporation or individual.

3. The National Treasurer shall check the list of securities against the items deposited and shall certify under his official seal on each copy of the affidavit the fact of such deposit and its verification.

4. The original of such affidavit shall be sent to the Office of the President of the Philippines, the duplicate to the Department of Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, the triplicate to be retained by the National Treasurer, the quadruplicate to be given to the depositor of the securities, and the quintuplicate to be placed with the securities in a sealed envelope which shall be properly identified.

5. The National Treasurer is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations, and to prescribe such forms, as may be necessary to carry out this Executive Order.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 399

AMENDING PARAGRAPH 4 OF EXECUTIVE
ORDER No. 326

By virtue of the powers vested in me under Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred and one, entitled "An Act to regulate the establishment, maintenance and operation of places of amusement in chartered cities, municipalities and municipal districts," paragraph 4 of Executive Order No. 326 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"(a) *Days and hours of operation.*—Bars shall be open only from 9:00 o'clock a. m. to 2:00 o'clock p. m. every day during the present period of emergency. This is understood to mean that after such closing hour no activity of any kind, whether music, dancing, holding of floor shows, concerts or the like, or the serving of food or drinks

of any kind, shall be allowed within the premises of such establishment and the patron shall not be allowed to remain therein: *Provided*, That any store, place or establishment wherein alcoholic beverages or liquors of any kind are sold shall be considered a bar for the purposes of the limitations as to the days and hours of operation prescribed in these regulations."

Done in the Philippines this twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 400

CREATING THE CITY OF GREATER MANILA

Pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, the City of Greater Manila is hereby created. Its territory shall include the present City of Manila, the Quezon City and all territory comprised in the municipalities of Caloocan, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Pasay and Paranaque.

Except where otherwise directed by the Mayor of Greater Manila or other competent authority, the laws applicable to the present City of Manila, shall govern in the territory comprised in Greater Manila.

The present mayors of Manila, Quezon City and of the municipalities hereby incorporated shall be assistant Mayors of Greater Manila, but their jurisdiction shall be limited within their respective existing city or municipal boundaries.

Done in the Philippines, this first day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JORGE B. VARGAS
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 1-W

AMENDING RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERN-
ING THE APPOINTMENT AND SUPERVISION OF
GOVERNMENT PENSIONADOS.

Paragraph 17, IV, of Executive Order No. 303, dated September 26, 1940, is hereby amended to read as follows:

17. *Monthly pension.*—A monthly pension of \$100 during the period of scholarship, for board, lodging and incidentals, shall be given each pensionado. Monthly pensions shall begin on date of leaving Manila and end on the date the pensionado arrived in Manila. Monthly pensions shall be paid at the end of each month in the United States by the Disbursing Agent, Philippine Revenues, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

This Executive Order shall take effect on June 1, 1942.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this thirtieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 2-W

VACATING COMMISSIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE
PHILIPPINE ARMY WHO WILL BE COMMI-
SSIONED BY THE ARMY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and pursuant to the provisions of Commonwealth Act Numbered One providing for the National Defense of the Philippines and section one of Commonwealth Act Numbered Six Hundred, as amended, investing the President of the Philippines with extraordinary powers, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare that, upon qualification and acceptance by any officer of the Philippine Army of a commission tendered him by the President of the United States in the Army of the United States, the commission held by him in the Philippine Army shall forthwith be and become vacated. Upon the termination of his commission in the Army of the United States and imme-

diately following his honorable discharge therefrom, he shall revert to his former status and rank in the Philippine Army.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 3-W

CLASSIFYING UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
FELLOWS AS PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT PEN-
SIONADOS.

In order to supervise more efficiently the academic work of Fellows of the University of the Philippines who because of the present emergency, are unable to communicate with their immediate superiors, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and by Commonwealth Act No. 600 as amended, do hereby declare that all University of the Philippines Fellows, now taking post-graduate studies in the United States, shall be considered Philippine Government Pensionados. They shall therefore be supervised according to Executive Order No. 303 as amended by Executive Order No. 1-W, and shall perform the duties and enjoy all the rights and privileges mentioned in these orders, effective June 1, 1942.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this seventeenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 5-W

CREATING THE OFFICE OF SPECIAL SERVICES

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the War Cabinet, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby create the Office of Special Services whose functions will be the collection, collation, organization and dissemination

of information about the Philippines and the Commonwealth Government.

For administrative purposes this Office shall be considered a section under the Office of the President of the Philippines and shall have the authority, with the approval of the corresponding head or chief, to obtain the assistance of officers and members of any Department, Bureau or Office of the Government which it may consider necessary for the proper performance of its duties.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the seventh.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 6-W

CREATING A COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF OF DESTITUTE FILIPINOS IN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the War Cabinet, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby create and constitute a Committee for Relief of Destitute Filipinos.

The Committee will be constituted by Col. Manuel Nieto, Maj. Diño and Maj. Cruz and its duties and functions will be:

1. To study and pass upon all requests for financial aid from Filipinos who are destitute.
2. To determine the form and amount of relief that should be given to these persons.
3. To aid them, through the Office of the Resident Commissioner, to obtain employment.

This Committee has the authority to call upon any office or employee, with the approval of the corresponding head or chief, for assistance in order to carry out its functions.

The functions of the Committee under paragraphs 1 and 2 will be subject to the supervision and approval of the Auditor General.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the eighth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 7-W

CREATING A POST-WAR PLANNING BOARD

WHEREAS the wanton invasion of the Philippines by Japanese armed forces, together with the subsequent military occupation of the nation by the enemy, have disrupted the normal development of peaceful progress; and

WHEREAS the problems of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines after the Japanese are driven out will be great and manifold, and require lengthy study and careful planning; and

WHEREAS it appears necessary and desirable that such study and planning—and, wherever possible, preparatory action—be carried out at once in the interest of the people of the Philippines;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create and constitute a Post-War Planning Board whose functions are hereunder detailed:

1. To study and recommend plans for relief of the population immediately upon reoccupation of the Philippines, and to formulate proposals for the obtaining of such supplies as may be required for this purpose, and for the restoration of public and private property.
2. To study and recommend plans for the rapid rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippine economy, including agricultural, labor, industrial, financial, and commercial rehabilitation and reconstruction; and to prepare plans for the development and improvement of Philippine natural resources, agriculture, trade, industry, shipping, public works, education, public health and nutrition, amid the new conditions that will exist after the defeat of the Axis.
3. To study the post-war trade and other relationships between the Government of the Philippine Republic and other governments, with particular reference to the United States and to the neighbors of the Philippines in the Far East.
4. To study and recommend plans for the security of the Philippines after the defeat of Japan.
5. And, in general, to survey, collect data on, and analyze all post-war problems of the Philippines and to recommend plans and programs for the wise solution of these problems.

The Post-War Planning Board should consist of: Hon. Sergio Osmeña, Vice President of the Philippines, Chairman; and Hon. Joaquin M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; Hon. Andres Soriano, Secretary of Finance; Major General Basilio J. Valdes, Secretary of National Defense; and Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Auditor General, Members. The Board shall prepare such rules and regulations for its operations as may be necessary. It shall have the authority, with the

approval of the corresponding head or chief, to obtain the assistance of officers or members of any department, bureau, or office of the government which it may consider necessary for the proper performance of its duties. The Board shall appoint and have a secretary who shall also act as its administrative officer.

The Board, within the limits of such funds as may be created or appropriated for the purpose, may employ the necessary personnel and make provisions for necessary supplies, facilities, travel and services. The Chairman and Members of the Board shall serve without compensation in such capacity.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred forty-thrée, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the eighth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 8-W

ORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
AND PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TRANSFERRING
TO IT THE POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES,
AS WELL AS THE PERSONNEL, APPROPRIA-
TIONS, AND PROPERTIES OF THE OFFICE OF
SPECIAL SERVICES, OFFICE OF THE PRES-
IDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, and in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the War Cabinet, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby order the organization of the Department of Information and Public Relations effective October 1, 1943.

The Department of Information and Public Relations shall be charged with the duty of collecting, collating and disseminating information about the Philippines and the Commonwealth Government.

The powers, functions, and duties as well as the personnel, appropriations, and properties of the Office of Special Services, Office of the President of the Philippines, are hereby transferred to the Department of Information and Public Relations.

Executive Order Numbered 5-W, series of 1942, is hereby repealed insofar as it is inconsistent herewith.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this first day of October, in the

year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the eighth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 9-W

DETAILING ALL GOVERNMENT PENSIONADOS TO
THE POST-WAR PLANNING BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, hereby detail all government pensionados now in the United States to the Post-War Planning Board created by Executive Order No. 8-W for such duties and assignments as may be given to them.

Done in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this second day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 10-W

INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE POST-WAR
PLANNING BOARD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and existing laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, do hereby increase the membership of the Post-War Planning Board created by Executive Order No. 7-W, by the addition of the following members: Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Information and Public Relations, Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President, and Col. Manuel Nieto, Aide-de-Camp to the President.

Done at Miami Beach, Florida, United States of America, this sixteenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 11-W

EXTENDING FURTHER THE SUSPENSION OF
GRANTING GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AND
PETROLEUM DRILLING LEASES.

WHEREAS the National Assembly has by law (Commonwealth Act No. 433) suspended for a period of five years the granting of Geological Exploration and Petroleum Drilling Leases under the provisions of Act Numbered Two Thousand Thirty-two and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder;

WHEREAS the period of suspension provided for by law will expire on May 31, 1944;

WHEREAS the Congress of the Philippines under the present war situation cannot act on this matter;

Now, therefore, in order to safeguard the interest of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the Constitution and existing laws, do hereby suspend the granting of such Geological Exploration and Petroleum Drilling Leases for another five years from May 31, 1944, or until the Congress of the Philippines shall have otherwise provided by law.

Done at the City of Miami Beach, State of Florida, United States of America, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 12-W

CREATING THE DIVISION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, PHILIPPINE ARMY, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

WHEREAS it is my desire to provide the people of the Philippines with the means towards an early resumption of normal functions of government adequate to secure the processes of law from the moment the armed forces of liberation land on Philippine soil;

WHEREAS the misery, sacrifices and starvation caused to the Filipino people by the enemy occupation of the Philip-

pines demand that their government, to the full extent of its resources, extend to them the relief necessary to their sufferings and to provide for their elemental necessities of life as soon as access to them should be made possible by military operations;

WHEREAS a program of government and relief can best be performed by a military agency of the Philippine Government in conjunction with military operations of the United States armed forces entrusted with the task of driving the enemy from Philippine territory;

WHEREAS in the best interests of the Philippines, it appears necessary that the proper agency of official administration be now organized to effectuate the said objectives;

WHEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create the Division of Civil Affairs, Philippine Army, in the Department of National Defense.

This Division, attached to and under the direct command of the Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area, is empowered to exercise such functions as may be necessary to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) To effect the necessary liaison between the President of the Philippines, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific Area and the people of the Philippines during military operations and before normal civil government is reestablished;

(b) To execute the plans decided upon for the relief of the people of the Philippines immediately upon the landing of the military forces of the United States.

The Secretary of National Defense shall have administrative supervision over this Division and shall proceed to organize it for the proper performance of its functions, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines. Within the limit of such funds as may be appropriated for the purpose, the Secretary of National Defense will secure the necessary personnel and make provisions for their training.

Any unexpended balance of the current appropriations for the Department of National Defense, or any other appropriations which may hereinafter be made to the said Department, shall be available for the expenses of the Division of Civil Affairs.

Done at the City of Saranac Lake, State of New York, United States of America, this _____ day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 13-W

CREATING THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH
RELIEF COMMITTEE

WHEREAS it is my desire to provide the necessary relief for the people of the Philippines upon the landing of the forces of liberation;

WHEREAS, to that end, it is imperative that the purchase of the necessary amounts of food, medicine, clothing and other necessities be effected immediately and arrangements made for transportation.

Now, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create the Philippine Commonwealth Relief Committee, which will act under the supervision of and be directly responsible to the President of the Philippines.

The Philippine Commonwealth Relief Committee is charged with the following functions:

(a) To plan for the relief of the people of the Philippines in coöordination with other agencies, official and private, dedicated to the same task;

(b) To purchase in behalf of the Philippine Government the supplies of food, medicine, clothing, and other necessities for the relief of the inhabitants of the Philippines, and make pertinent arrangements for transportation. All purchase contracts shall be made by the Philippine National Bank, New York Agency.

To effect the necessary purchases with the minimum of delay, I hereby authorize the initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 from the general funds, this amount to be revolving when arrangements have been effected to secure reimbursement out of funds available for civilian relief under the Act of December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371), or out of any other funds available for this purpose.

All officials and employees of the Commonwealth Government and its instrumentalities are hereby directed to render such services as the Philippine Commonwealth Relief Committee may request in the performance of its duties.

Done at the City of Saranac Lake, State of New York, United States of America, this twentieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 14-W

CREATING THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE

WHEREAS the indiscriminate issue of paper currency in the Philippines by the enemy has caused considerable confusion and chaos in the monetary system, resulting in the disappearance from the circulation of the legitimate currency and coins to the detriment of the economic condition of the inhabitants of the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby create a Currency Committee which shall confer with the representatives of the Department of the Interior, of State, of War, and of the Treasury of the United States Government with the view to remedying the monetary situation in the Philippines and to arrange for the printing of new Philippine Treasury Certificates and the immediate minting of subsidiary coins ready for use upon the landing of the liberating forces on Philippine soil.

This Committee will act under the supervision of, and be directly responsible to the President of the Philippines.

Done at the City of Saranac Lake, State of New York, United States of America, this twentieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

MANUEL L. QUEZON
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 15-W

REORGANIZING AND CONSOLIDATING THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

For the purpose of adapting the functions of the Executive Departments of the Commonwealth Government, now temporarily established in the United States, to the exigencies and necessities of the war situation, and the public interest so demanding, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the Emergency Powers Law, do hereby reorganize and consolidate the Executive Departments of the Commonwealth Government into five departments, to wit: the Department of Finance; the Department of National Defense and Communications; the Department of Information and Public Relations; the Department of Justice,

Labor and Welfare; and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, which shall be under the direct control of the respective secretaries of department, exercising their functions subject to the general supervision and control of the President.

All powers of direction, supervision and control over any office which does not come under the jurisdiction of any of the departments enumerated above shall be exercised by the President or by any Department Secretary whom the President may designate.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this eighth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 16-W

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF EFFECTING ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY AND SIMPLIFICATION IN ITS OPERATIONS.

There is hereby created and constituted a Committee composed of three members, namely:

1. Hon. Jaime Hernandez, Chairman
2. Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, member
3. Col. Alejandro Melchor, member

The Committee shall investigate and study the present organization and functions of the different offices of the Commonwealth Government now established in the United States and submit recommendations to the President concerning changes which are deemed necessary in order to effect economy and efficiency, including the transfer and allocation of functions, appropriations, property, and personnel from one department or office to another; the classification of positions and the fixing of the corresponding salaries; the study and recommendation of a plan for the allocation and distribution of office space; and such other matters as are considered necessary for the efficient and economic functioning of the Commonwealth Government. It shall submit its findings and recommendations to the President as soon as possible.

This Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any official or employee, office or dependency of the Commonwealth Government for such data and assistance as may be required.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 17-W

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 6-W CREATING
A COMMITTEE ON RELIEF FOR FILIPINOS
STRANDED IN THE UNITED STATES ON AC-
COUNT OF THE WAR.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Powers Law, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby create and constitute a Committee for Relief of Filipinos who are stranded in the United States on account of the war.

The Committee shall be composed of Honorable Ismael Mathay, Budget and Finance Commissioner, Chairman; Dr. Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President; and Mr. Manuel A. Adeva, Chief, Nationals Division, Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, members.

The duties and functions of the Committee will be as follows:

1. To study and pass upon all requests for financial aid from Filipinos who are stranded in the United States.
2. To determine the form and amount of relief that should be given to these persons.
3. To aid them, through the Office of the Resident Commissioner, to obtain employment.
4. To review existing cases and recommend to the President such action as may be deemed proper to take in each case.

This Committee has the authority to call upon any office or employee of the Commonwealth of the Philippines with the approval of the corresponding head or chief, for assistance in carrying out its functions.

Executive Order Numbered 6-W, series of 1943, is hereby amended insofar as it is inconsistent herewith.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this thirtieth day of August in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 19-W

APPROPRIATING FUNDS TO BE USED AS AID FOR
THE OPERATION OF THE PROVINCIAL, CITY
AND MUNICIPAL CIVIL GOVERNMENTS WHICH
MAY BE REESTABLISHED IN THE PHILIPPINES
UPON REOCCUPATION.

WHEREAS it is necessary that upon the reoccupation of the Philippines, provincial, city and municipal civil governments should be reestablished as soon as possible; and

WHEREAS said political subdivisions might not have sufficient funds or sources of revenue with which to defray the expenses of civil administration during the early period of reoccupation;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Powers Law, do hereby set aside the sum of Ten Million Pesos (₱10,000,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary out of any funds of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines not otherwise appropriated to be used as aid for the operation of the provincial, city and municipal civil governments which may be reestablished upon the reoccupation of the Philippines.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this twenty-first day of September in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 20-W

PRESCRIBING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONDUCT
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES DURING
THE ABSENCES OF THE PRESIDENT.

WHEREAS the exigencies of the present emergency require the presence of the President of the Philippines outside the continental United States, the temporary seat of the Commonwealth Government; and

WHEREAS it is necessary that during his absence and until the seat of the Commonwealth Government is reestablished in the Philippines and normal constitutional processes of government are fully restored, the functions of said Commonwealth Government in the United States should continue to be performed with regularity and dispatch;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and pursuant to the provisions of the Emergency Powers Law, do hereby prescribe and promulgate the following instructions for the conduct of public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States during my absence from this country, any provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding:

1. The Secretary of Finance shall be the representative of the President of the Philippines, and, as such, he shall be charged with the conduct of the public affairs of the Commonwealth Government in the United States, with full authority to act on all matters which pertain to, or affect said Government. This authority shall include not only the general administrative supervision, direction and control of the departments and offices of said Government in the United States, but also the specific authority to appoint and remove any employee of the Commonwealth Government in the United States; to reduce, increase, redistribute or discontinue the activities of any department, office, or employee of said Government; and, where necessary for the proper discharge of authorized functions and activities, to employ technical, expert and other personnel by contract or otherwise and to fix their compensations.

2. The Secretary of Finance as representative of the President of the Philippines is hereby vested with full authority to confer with the proper officials of the federal, state and local governments, their various departments, offices, agencies and instrumentalities, on matters affecting the Commonwealth Government, and to decide and act upon such matters for and in behalf of the Commonwealth Government. On important matters where a change of established policy is deemed necessary or, where in his opinion, it is advisable to do so, the Secretary of Finance shall consult the President of the Philippines, through appropriate communication facilities, before taking action.

3. The Secretary of Finance is also hereby authorized to represent the Commonwealth of the Philippines in international organizations and conferences to which the Commonwealth may be invited, and to designate such delegates or members as may be necessary. He shall make a report to the President of the Philippines of the results of such conferences.

4. All papers which, in the usual course of business, are ordinarily signed by the President, shall be signed by the Secretary of Finance, "By authority of the President."

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 21

DECLARING TO BE ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ARMY ALL PERSONS NOW ACTIVELY SERVING IN RECOGNIZED MILITARY FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WHEREAS many civilians residing in the Philippines of Filipino, American and other foreign citizenships, and officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army, of the armed forces of the United States and of Allied nations, have continued armed resistance against the Imperial Japanese Government since the sixth of May, 1942;

WHEREAS this action has written in blood an epic of courage, devotion and loyalty to the Government and the people of the Philippines:

WHEREAS these military forces have contributed in a large measure to the Allied military effort and to the liberation of the Filipino people from the yoke of the Japanese invader;

WHEREAS it is the desire of the Government of the Philippines to recognize this allegiance;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Emergency Powers Law, Section 22(a) and Section 27 of Commonwealth Act Numbered One notwithstanding, do hereby ordain and promulgate the following:

1. All persons, of any nationality or citizenship, who are actively serving in recognized military forces in the Philippines, are hereby considered to be on active service in the Philippine Army.

2. The temporary grades of enlisted men, enlisted or promoted in the field by Commanders of recognized military forces or by their delegated authority, are hereby confirmed.

3. The temporary ranks of all officers, appointed or promoted in the field prior to this date by Commanders of recognized military forces, are hereby confirmed.

4. The date of entry into active service in the Philippine Army will be that of joining a recognized military force.

5. The effective date of rank for commissioned officers and enlisted men will be the date on which they were appointed or promoted to such rank by the Commanders of recognized military forces.

6. A recognized military force, as used herein, is defined as a force under a commander who has been appointed, designated or recognized by the Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR

Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 22

FIXING THE SALARIES OF THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY

Pursuant to the provisions of section 90 of the National Defense Act and of the Emergency Powers Law, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby prescribe the following schedule of salary rates and quarters allowances for officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army, effective on dates as indicated herein, and extending for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter unless sooner terminated by competent authority:

OFFICERS

Rank	Annual pay	Monthly quarters allowance
Major General	₱16,000.00	₱200.00
Brigadier General	12,000.00	200.00
Colonel	8,000.00	200.00
Lieutenant colonel	7,000.00	200.00
Major	6,000.00	160.00
Captain	4,800.00	140.00
First lieutenant	4,000.00	100.00
Second lieutenant	3,000.00	80.00
Third lieutenant	2,400.00	60.00

ENLISTED MEN

Grade	Monthly pay
Master sergeant	\$276.00
First sergeant	276.00
Technical sergeant	228.00
Staff sergeant	192.00
Sergeant	156.00
Corporal	132.00
Private first class	108.00
Private	100.00

The rates of pay and allowances prescribed herein shall become effective for officers and enlisted men of any unit upon the date on which the unit is returned to or constituted under organized military control, and for any individual officer or enlisted man upon the date on which he reports to a unit under organized military control after having been called or recalled to active duty or after having been enlisted for such a unit. A unit shall be considered as being returned to or constituted under organized military control on the date announcement thereof is made by the Commander-in-Chief, Southwest Pacific Area.

No increase of pay or allowances shall accrue because of foreign service.

During the period that the rates of pay herein prescribed are effective, there shall not be paid to any person an increase of pay or allowances by reason of length of service.

During the period that the rates of pay herein prescribed are effective, there shall not be paid to any person an increase of pay for duty requiring regular and frequent aerial flights.

Any provisions of existing Executive Orders in conflict herewith are hereby superseded.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 23

CREATING A BOARD OF INQUIRY TO INVESTIGATE
CHARGES OF DISLOYALTY TO THE COMMON-
WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE, AND CONSIDER THE LEGAL PROBLEMS AND MATTERS OF PUBLIC POLICY INVOLVED THEREIN.

WHEREAS it has come to my attention that some persons are now being detained in the Provincial Jail of the Province of Leyte on suspicion of having committed acts of disloyalty to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America which constitute a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines;

WHEREAS the interest of justice requires that those persons under detention for alleged violations of the law of the Commonwealth of the Philippines be promptly brought before the proper court of justice for trial;

WHEREAS the unification of our people, the overwhelming majority of whom have been steadfastly loyal, for the purposes of restoring the normal processes of our political and economic life and promptly establishing the Republic of the Philippines upon indestructible foundations is a paramount national need in this hour of our liberation;

WHEREAS, for the purpose of strengthening the national unity, the legal problems and matters of policy involved in the investigation and disposition of the cases of citizens who may be accused of disloyalty during the Japanese occupation should be thoroughly studied in order that a basic policy may be established for dealing with such cases in accordance with law and with an understanding of the conditions which existed during the prolonged period of enemy occupation;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, do hereby create a Board of Inquiry, composed of a chairman and four members to be appointed by the President, to investigate charges of disloyalty in the Province of Leyte and consider the legal problems and matters of public policy involved therein.

1. The duties and functions of this Board will be:

(a) To ascertain upon what authority and what specific charges certain persons are now being detained in the Provincial Jail of the Province of Leyte on suspicion of having committed acts of disloyalty to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and the United States of America which constitute a violation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

(b) To investigate the validity of such charges as to the law and the facts involved.

(c) To allow such persons the right to be present at such investigations, to be heard by themselves or by counsel, and to present witnesses on their behalf. Hearings of the Board shall be open to the public.

(d) Upon the termination of its labors, to submit to the President a report, and in its discretion to submit current reports, of its find-

ings and conclusions, and at frequent intervals to recommend to him such action as may be deemed just and proper in each particular case that has been heard.

2. The Board of Inquiry will prepare such rules and regulations for its operation as may be necessary. It is hereby authorized to direct the appearance of witnesses with or without documents, administer oaths, and take testimony relevant to its investigation. It is also authorized to call upon any office, official or employee of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, for any necessary assistance in carrying out its functions and, with the approval of the corresponding Head of Department, such assistance shall be given.

3. The chairman and members of this Board will receive compensation in the form of per diem at the rate of ten pesos (₱10.00) a day for each day of service actually rendered, except those who are already employed by the Commonwealth of the Philippines who shall serve without additional compensation. Within the limit of such funds as may be set aside or appropriated for the purpose, the Board may employ the necessary personnel and make provisions for equipment, supplies, materials, travel and other services.

4. Inasmuch as justice requires and the Constitution of the Commonwealth prescribes that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy trial, the Board is enjoined to execute its functions with the greatest dispatch compatible with safeguarding the rights of the accused and the interests of the State. Records of proceedings will be as brief as possible and need not be verbatim. In the taking of evidence only that testimony will be of record which is deemed essential by the Board.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this second day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 24

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 371 OF OCTOBER 2, 1941, FIXING THE MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY, AND PROMULGATING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT THEREOF.

WHEREAS, in view of the shortage of food, other articles of prime necessity, and services caused by the war, it is essential to the welfare of the people that the fixing of

the maximum selling prices of such articles as promulgated on October 2, 1941, be continued with such modifications as circumstances may require;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, do hereby prescribe and promulgate the following schedule of maximum prices in the Province of Leyte:

Maximum Selling Prices

Product	Unit	Price paid by wholesaler	Price paid by retailer	Price paid by consumers
1. Rice-elon	cavan	₱7.20	₱7.30	.....
	ganta	.....	.....	₱0.32
	litro	.....	.....	.11
2. Rice native unhusked (palay)	cavan	3.00	.....	.....
3. Corn-milled	cavan	4.45	4.60	.....
	ganta	.....	.....	.21
	litro	.....	.....	.07
4. Corn-grain	cavan	3.62	3.73	.....
	ganta	.....	.....	.18
	litro	.....	.....	.06
5. Wheat-flour-American or Australian	49-lb sack	3.01	3.10	.....
	kilo	.....	.....	.15
6. Vegetable lard	kilo	.32	.33	.35
7. Corn beef, canned	12 oz. tin (case 48)	15.50	15.98	.....
	12 oz. tin	.....	.....	.35
8. Sardines, canned	15 oz. tin (case 48)	6.91	7.15	.....
	15 oz. tin	.....	.....	.16
9. Sugar, brown refined	p i c u l (63.25 kilo)	8.34	8.60	.....
	kilo	.....	.....	.14
10. Salt	ganta	.08	.09	.10
	kilo	.....	.....	.05
11. Milk-condensed	case 48 cans (14 oz.)	13.38	13.79	.....
	14 oz. can	.....	.....	.30
12. Milk evaporated	case 48 cans (14 oz.)	7.58	7.73	.....
	14 oz. can	.....	.....	.17
13. Vienna sausage, can- ned	case 48 cans (4 oz.)	6.88	7.09	.....
	4 oz. can	.....	.....	.16
14. Pork and beans, can- ned	case 48 cans (16 oz.)	4.05	4.18	.....
	16 oz. can	.....	.....	.09
15. Pork	kilo	.....	.....	.40
16. Beef	kilo	.....	.....	.60
17. Carabao meat	kilo	.....	.....	.45
18. Fish (fresh):	First class	kilo	.....	.40
	Second class	kilo	.....	.30
	Third class	kilo	.....	.20
	Fourth class	kilo	.....	.10
19. Fish (dried):	First class	kilo	.....	.80
	Second class	kilo	.....	.60
	Third class	kilo	.....	.40
	Fourth class	kilo	.....	.20

Maximum Selling Prices

Product	Unit	Price paid by wholesaler	Price paid by retailer	Price paid by consumers
20. Fish (salted but not dried):				
First class	kilo			.60
Second class	kilo			.45
Third class	kilo			.30
Fourth class	kilo			.15
21. Fish; salted, small, such as ginamos, bo- linaw, bagon, etc.	Petroleum can (5 gal.)			5.00
	(See APPENDIX).			
22. Eggs	Dozen			.36
23. Vegetables:				
Camotes	1 petroleum can (5 gal.)			.50
Hantao	Small bundle			.01
Patola	For each 3			.10
Upo	Each			.10
Ceguedilla	Bundle			.01
Tancong	Bundle			.01
Tomatoes	For each 2			.01
Holabtog	For each 5			.01
Gabi	Each			.05
24. Chickens	Each depending on size			.25-1.20
25. Bananas	Each			.01
26. Soap:				
Large size bars (approximately 1 kilo)	Each			.30
Small size bars (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo)	Each			.16
27. Laundry:				
Pants	Each (pair)			.15
Slacks	Each			.15
Shirt	Each			.15
Drawers	Each			.05
Under shirt	Each			.05
Towel	Each			.05
Wash cloth	Each			.02
Handkerchief	Each			.02
Sox	Each (pair)			.02
Sheet	Each			.15
Pillow case	Each			.05
Mattress cover	Each			.20
Denims per suit.	Each			.25
Cap	Each			.05
Minimum charge	Each			.50
28. Haircut				.50
29. Shave				.20

The maximum selling prices herein fixed will supersede the prices provided for in Executive Order No. 371.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell any article included in the above schedule at prices in excess of the maximum selling prices herein fixed shall be punished as provided in section 3 of Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred as amended.

Done in the seat of Government in the Field, this sixth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR

Secretary to the President

APPENDIX TO EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 24

CLASSIFICATION OF FISH

First Class

1. Aguas	22. Guingao	42. Mublad
2. Agumaa	23. Hawolhawol	43. No-os
3. Agu-ot	24. Kabasi	44. Pagapa (big)
4. Apahan	25. Kalapion	45. Panabela
5. Bahakulan	26. Kasili	46. Panapsapan
6. Badlong	27. Komihan	47. Pargo
7. Bag-angan	28. Labajera	48. Pasayan
8. Bagtao	29. Langasi	49. Pawikan
9. Baha-ulo	30. Langooy	50. Rome candado
10. Bakoko	31. Lapis	51. Sakalan
11. Balanak	32. Lapulapu	52. Sandatan
12. Balo	33. Lokon	53. Sandig
13. Bangos	34. Lomod	54. Tabanguggu
14. Bangros	35. Magka-agum	55. Tangingui
15. Bankules	36. Magkutod	56. Tarukotok
16. Baragsikul	37. Malasugi	57. Tasi
17. Bayang	38. Mamsa	58. Tawa-ay
18. Bilibol	39. Mangagat	59. Turingan
19. Buntok	40. Marapati	60. Ugapang
20. Buraw	41. Morenay	61. Urang (big)
21. Duyong		

Second Class

1. Adgawon	16. Kirawan (small)	29. Palad
2. Aguyong	17. Kini	30. Paratpot
3. Bugaong	18. Kugita	31. Sagisi-on
4. Balira	19. Labongan	32. Sarobasib
5. Bolinao	20. Lahing	33. Silag
6. Borokon	21. Langbiyaw	34. Sinaw-an
7. Busaw	22. Lomong	35. Solid
8. Crabs	23. Losod	36. Sonog
9. Dalagang bukid	24. Malatindok	37. Talho
10. Dapak	25. Hangit	38. Tamyok
11. Darapugan	26. Mayamaya (small)	39. Tambantamban
12. Gapasgapas	27. Molanabolan (small)	40. Tamban
13. Hipon	28. Oso-os	41. Tambong
14. Iito		42. Ogdok
15. Kikiro		

Third Class

1. Gono	5. Malimno	9. Solaybagyo
2. Gutan	6. Pakol	10. Talho
3. Ibis	7. Sapsap	11. Tigui
4. Lomo-an (small)	8. Sir	12. Yawo

Fourth Class

1. Bakal	3. Bokawil	5. T a l a b a and
2. Bali-ad	4. Sangpiyad	ohong

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 25

PROMULGATING RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING CURRENCY, BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES AND AGEN-

CIES IN THE PROVINCES, PROVINCIAL, CITY
AND MUNICIPAL TREASURIES AND OTHER
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE OFFICES AND
DEBT MORATORIUM.

WHEREAS it is essential that the financial and monetary structure of the Commonwealth of the Philippines be maintained on a sound basis.

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, do hereby promulgate the following rules and regulations concerning currency, books and accounts and debt moratorium for all areas free from enemy occupation and control throughout the Philippines.

I. CURRENCY

1. The new Victory Series of Philippine Treasury Certificates (Victory Pesos) and the Philippine coins identical to pre-war issue now in circulation will be legal tender.
2. All pre-war Philippine Treasury Certificates and coins will continue to be legal tender and may be exchanged at par for the Victory Pesos if so desired by the holders.
3. The rate of exchange will be two Victory Pesos for one United States dollar. Transactions at any other rate are prohibited.
4. For each province liberated from the enemy, an Emergency Currency Committee will be appointed by the United States Army and the Commonwealth Government to study, investigate and report on the bona-fide emergency currencies issued by duly authorized currency boards. The Committee will ascertain the extent of the authority given to such boards, the amount of emergency currency actually printed and issued, and will recommend as soon as possible the redemption of the currencies found to be legally issued. In case it is found out that in a given province more emergency currencies were in circulation than the amount actually authorized to be issued, the Committee will recommend what action shall be taken: *Provided, however,* That counterfeit emergency currencies will not be redeemed.
5. The printing and issuance of additional emergency currencies are hereby prohibited.
6. Japanese currency, Philippine National Bank Notes (except duly authorized emergency issues), Notes of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, New Central Bank Notes and unauthorized emergency currencies are not legal tender. Transactions in these currencies are prohibited.

II. BANKS, TREASURIES AND OTHER
ACCOUNTABLE OFFICES

1. The books of banks, their branches and agencies in the provinces, provincial, city and municipal treasuries and

other government accountable offices will be sealed forthwith and existing accounts frozen, as of the date the province, city, or municipality is liberated from enemy occupation and control, pending further action by the Government. All books, accounts and previous records as closed shall become inactive, filed and preserved for reference and other purposes as may be required.

2. Provincial and municipal treasurers and other accountable officials will open new books of account as soon as their respective offices are duly reconstituted, observing strictly the existing accounting laws, rules and regulations pertaining to accounts and accounting system of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

3. Provincial treasurers will accept for safekeeping new savings deposits in pre-war Philippine Treasury Certificates and Victory Pesos. Withdrawals in cash only of not less than one peso may be made from each savings account upon presentation of the deposit book. No interest will accrue on such deposit. In addition to opening new savings accounts, provincial treasuries will provide facilities for exchanging United States dollars for Victory Pesos.

III. DEBT MORATORIUM

1. Payment of all debts and other monetary obligations contracted after December 31, 1941, except debts and other monetary obligations entered into in any area after declaration by Executive Order that such area has been freed from enemy occupation and control, is temporarily suspended pending action by the Commonwealth Government.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this eighteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR

Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 26

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBERED TWENTY-FOUR, ENTITLED "AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 371 OF OCTOBER 2, 1941,

FIXING THE MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND PROMULGATING RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT THEREOF."

In order that cases of violation of the selling prices set forth in Executive Order No. 24 of November 6, 1944 could be handled by justice of the peace courts, the paragraph prescribing penalties for said cases of violation should be amended to read as follows:

"Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell any article included in the above schedule at prices in excess of the maximum selling prices herein fixed shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or a fine of not more than two hundred (P200) pesos or both."

Done in the seat of Government in the Field, this twenty-first day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR

Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 27

REORGANIZING THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

WHEREAS the seat of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines is now reestablished in the City of Manila and it is necessary that the Executive Departments as they existed before the Japanese invasion be restored with such modifications as the exigencies of the present situation require;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, do hereby ordain and promulgate the following:

SECTION 1. There shall be nine executive departments to wit: The Department of the Interior, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Department of Public Works and Communications, the Department of Instruction and Information, the Department of Labor, the De-

partment of National Defense, and the Department of Health and Public Welfare, which shall be under the direct control of the respective secretaries of department, exercising their functions subject to the general supervision and control of the President of the Philippines.

SEC. 2. The Department of the Interior shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of the Interior; the Department of Finance shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Finance; the Department of Justice shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Justice; the Department of Agriculture and Commerce shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; the Department of Public Works and Communications shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications; the Department of Instruction and Information shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Instruction and Information; the Department of Labor shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Labor; the Department of National Defense shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of National Defense; and the Department of Health and Public Welfare shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Health and Public Welfare.

SEC. 3. The Department of Information and Public Relations, created under Executive Order No. 8-W, series of 1943, is hereby abolished and, subject to the approval of the President and if the needs of the service so require, officials and employees of this department may be transferred either to the Department of Instruction and Information in the Philippines or the Division of Information which may be created in the Office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States.

SEC. 4. The provisions of Executive Order No. 15-W, series of 1944, and of any other executive order inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Done at the City of Manila, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 28

FURTHER AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 24,
DATED NOVEMBER 6, 1944, ENTITLED "AMEND-
ING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 371 OF OCTOBER
2, 1941, FIXING THE MAXIMUM SELLING PRICES
OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY,
AND PROMULGATING RULES AND REGULA-
TIONS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT THEREOF."

In order to extend the benefits of Executive Order No. 24, dated November 6, 1944, entitled "Amending Executive Order No. 371 of October 2, 1941, fixing the maximum selling prices of certain articles of prime necessity, and promulgating rules and regulations for the enforcement thereof," to the inhabitants of the City of Manila and other areas liberated from enemy occupation and control, the same is hereby amended to make the provisions thereof applicable to the City of Manila and other areas effective progressively upon their liberation from enemy occupation and control.

Done in the City of Manila, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 29

AMENDING PARAGRAPH ONE OF EXECUTIVE
ORDER NO. 382, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1941,
ENTITLED "AUTHORIZING THE COMMANDER-
ING OF FOOD, FUEL, BUILDING MATERIALS,
AND OTHER ARTICLES OR COMMODITIES OF
PRIME NECESSITY, PROHIBITING AND PENAL-
IZING THE HOARDING THEREOF, AND PRO-
VIDING FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE ENFORCE-

MENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF ALL ANTI PROFITEERING ORDERS."

Paragraph one of Executive Order Numbered Three hundred and eighty-two, dated December fifteen, nineteen hundred and forty-one, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) The Emergency Control Administrator may, at any time, order the commandeering of all food, fuel, building materials, and other articles or commodities of prime necessity for the purpose of preventing, locally or generally, scarcity, hoarding and injurious speculation affecting the supply, distribution and movement of such articles or commodities. Any and all commodities so commandeered shall be by him sold, distributed, or otherwise disposed of to the public through such persons, natural or juridical, agencies or instrumentalities, official or otherwise, as in his judgment may serve the best interests of the consuming public. The Emergency Control Administrator shall issue the necessary rules and orders for the purpose of enforcing all anti-profiteering laws and orders and of effecting the payment of the goods so commandeered, and the sale, distribution, or disposal thereof to the public."

Done in the City of Manila this seventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 30

APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR THE OPERATION OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF THE PHILIPPINES AS REESTABLISHED, FOR
A PORTION OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE THIRTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND
FORTY-FIVE.

WHEREAS the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines has been reestablished on Philippine soil; and

WHEREAS it is essential that the expenses for the operation of said Government be made in accordance with a regular budget of expenditures;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the

Constitution, and pursuant to the provisions of the existing laws, do hereby ordain that:

1. So much of the different amounts authorized in Commonwealth Act No. 654, known as the "General Appropriation Act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and forty-two," enacted by the National Assembly and approved on June 21, 1941, as may correspond to the period starting from the date of the reestablishment of the Government of the Commonwealth on Philippine soil on October 23, 1944 to June 30, 1945, is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the Commonwealth Government not otherwise appropriated for the operation of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

2. For the purpose of effecting savings from the appropriations authorized in the next preceding paragraph, each head of department shall immediately submit to the President a special budget which shall include the plantilla of personnel and such amounts for sundry expenses, furniture and equipment, etc., as may be considered absolutely indispensable for the reestablishment and operation of his department and the bureaus and offices under it up to June 30, 1945, inclusive.

3. No new position shall be created unless the salary thereof can be covered from savings effected from the appropriations for salaries and wages of the department concerned, and such position shall not be filled without the previous approval of the President.

4. The provisions of sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten of Commonwealth Act No. 654, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order, are hereby continued in force.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 31

PRESCRIBING THE OFFICE HOURS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE DIFFERENT BUREAUS AND OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law and pursuant to the provisions of section 562 of the Revised Administrative Code, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby prescribe, in accordance with the existing emergency, that the office hours of all bureaus and offices shall be from eight o'clock to twelve o'clock in the morning, and from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon (Daylight Saving Time) on week-days including Saturdays: *Provided*, That, when the interests of the public service so require, the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office may extend the daily hours of labor for any or all of the employees under him, and may likewise require any or all of them to do overtime work not only on work days but also on holidays.

This Order repeals Executive Order No. 384, dated December 16, 1941, and shall take effect as of March 6, 1945.

Done at the City of Manila, this eighth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES

Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE

MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 32

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25 PROMULGATING RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING CURRENCY, BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN THE PROVINCES, PROVINCIAL, CITY AND MUNICIPAL TREASURIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE OFFICES AND DEBT MORATORIUM.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Title III, Debt Moratorium, of Executive Order No. 25, dated November 18, 1944, to read as follows:

III. DEBT MORATORIUM

1. Enforcement of payment of all debts and other monetary obligations payable within the Philippines, except debts and other monetary obligations entered into in any area after declaration by Presidential Proclamation that such area has been freed from enemy

occupation and control, is temporarily suspended pending action by the Commonwealth Government.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 33

CREATING THE BANKING DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL TREASURY, COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WHEREAS, by virtue of Executive Order No. 25, dated November 18, 1944, the books of all banks, their branches and agencies were ordered sealed and existing accounts blocked as of the date of liberation from enemy occupation and control of the places where they are located; and

WHEREAS, until normal banking facilities can be reestablished, it is essential that the Commonwealth Government provide a safe banking depositary for the savings of the people, and provide for temporary banking and loan facilities during the emergency period, so that agricultural, industrial and commercial activities may be assisted;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, do hereby create a Banking Division of the National Treasury, which is empowered to exercise banking functions within all areas free from enemy occupation and control throughout the Philippines, as follows:

1. To accept deposits; to grant loans; and to engage in exchange and other banking operations, in accordance with the General Authority and Regulations attached hereto and made part of this Executive Order.

2. (a) The Division hereby created shall be under the direction of an administrator designated as the Chief of the Banking Division of the National Treasury, who will be appointed by the President.

(b) The loaning operations of this Division will be under the supervision of a Loan Committee of three persons, consisting of a Chairman and two Members, all of whom will be appointed by the President.

(c) Separate books of account shall be maintained, and the funds of the Banking Division shall not be comingled with the general funds of the National Treasury.

(d) For reasons of economy and efficiency, the Banking Division is hereby authorized to employ available personnel, and to utilize existing premises, equipment and supplies of the Philippine National Bank, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, and of provincial and municipal treasurers, where practicable.

(e) The Banking Division of the National Treasury is hereby granted all the authority requisite and necessary to provide the Philippines with temporary banking and loan facilities during the emergency period.

3. The sum of Thirty Million Pesos is hereby allocated from the Coconut Oil Excise Tax Fund, to provide the initial working fund of the Banking Division of the National Treasury hereby created.

4. (a) The provincial treasurers, when so instructed by the Chief of the Banking Division of the National Treasury, shall cease to accept savings deposited for safekeeping, as provided under Executive Order No. 25, and all funds on hand are to be transferred by the provincial treasurers to the Banking Division.

(b) When normal banking has been restored, the Commonwealth Government, either by legislative act or executive order, will transfer the assets and liabilities of the Banking Division hereby created, to a government owned banking institution, after giving notice to depositors. Free working funds then remaining shall be released to the National Treasury.

Done at the City of Manila this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

GENERAL AUTHORITY AND REGULATIONS FOR
OPERATION OF THE BANKING DIVISION OF
THE NATIONAL TREASURY, PROMULGATED
UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 33 OF MARCH
10, 1945.

NAME—DOMICILE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

SECTION 1. The General Authority and Regulations contained herein shall accompany and be a part of Executive Order No. 33, dated March 10, 1945, which creates the Banking Division of the National Treasury, Commonwealth of the Philippines. Said Division shall be referred to hereinafter as the Bank. Its principal domicile and place of business shall be in the City of Manila.

POWERS

SEC. 2. The said Bank shall have power:

- (a) To accept deposits;
- (b) To make loans;
- (c) To engage in exchange and other banking operations;
- (d) To adopt and use a seal;
- (e) To make contracts;
- (f) To sue and be sued;
- (g) To exercise the powers granted herein and such incidental powers as may be necessary to transact the business of banking.

DEPOSITS AND WITHDRAWALS

SEC. 3. The Bank is hereby authorized to receive deposits and may pay interest thereon, from the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the provinces, municipalities, Postal Savings Bank, firms, companies, corporations, private persons, allied governments, their departments, agencies and armed forces, of demand, time and savings fund, subject to withdrawal by check or presentation of savings bank book.

RESERVES

SEC. 4. The Bank shall at all times keep on hand in its vaults a sum in lawful money either of the Philippines or of the United States which shall be computed as follows:

Twenty per cent of the demand deposits outstanding and credited on its books, and of the fixed deposits maturing within thirty days: *Provided*, That if the Bank shall have funds subject to check with National Banks or Federal Reserve Banks in the United States, such funds may be considered as constituting a part of the twenty per cent specified in this section up to a sum to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of Finance, with the approval of the President of the Philippines.

Five per centum of the total savings deposits.

Whenever the reserve kept by the Bank in its vaults, as required in this section shall be below the amount herein prescribed, the Bank shall not diminish the amount of such reserve by making any new loans or discounts until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its deposits and its reserve has been restored.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

SEC. 5. To enable said Bank to be of the greatest possible assistance to the economy of the Philippines during the period of emergency, it is hereby authorized:

(a) To make personal and business loans with or without security;

To make chattel mortgage loans;

To make real estate loans;

To make loans against insurance policies;

To engage in installment financing;

To engage in foreign trade financing;

(b) To purchase or discount promissory notes, drafts and bills of exchange issued or drawn for agricultural, industrial or commercial purposes, or the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for such purposes.

(c) To make loans on, or to discount notes secured by, harvested and stored crops; *Provided*, That no loan on the security of such harvested and stored crops shall exceed seventy per centum of the market value thereof on the date of the loan: *Provided, further*, That the crops so mortgaged shall be insured by the mortgagor for the benefit of the Bank for their entire market value; and *Provided, finally*, That if, owing to any circumstances whatever the value of the crops given as security shall diminish, the mortgagor shall obligate himself to furnish additional security or refund such part of the loan as the Bank may deem necessary. Such loans shall be granted for a period of three months, subject to three months' extension, in the discretion of the Bank.

(d) To make loans to agriculturists in installments, secured by growing or standing crops of the natural products of the Philippines such as rice, hemp, copra, sugar, tobacco, corn, maguey, etc., not in excess of three-fifths of the estimated value of such crops: *Provided, however*, That before granting such loans, the Bank may require additional security in the nature of mortgages on real estate or chattel mortgages, including those on livestock, machinery, and agricultural implements, or personal bonds with sufficient surety or sureties, satisfactory to the Bank.

(e) To make loans for agricultural purposes, secured by first mortgages on real estate in the Philippines. Such loans shall not exceed sixty per cent of the actual value of said real estate, including the value of the permanent improvements thereon, such as buildings and machinery if the same form an integral part of the agricultural development: *Provided, however*, That whenever the Bank may deem it advisable, the mortgages shall contain a clause obliging the mortgagor to insure to their full value in the name of the Bank, such buildings and improvements. The

due date of said mortgages shall not be more than five years from the date thereof. The said mortgages, may by their terms, be made payable at one time, or in installments. Applications for such loans shall be in writing and under oath, and shall contain among other things:

- A detailed description of the real estate;
- An appraisal thereof at its reasonable market value;
- A full statement of the purposes for which the loan is desired.

It shall be unlawful to use the proceeds of said loan or any part thereof for any purpose or purposes, except the purpose or purposes set out in said application. Any violation of this clause shall be sufficient cause for the rescission of the contract and the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Any justice of the peace, in his capacity as notary public ex-officio, shall render service free of charge to any person applying for an agricultural or crop loan not exceeding two hundred pesos from the Bank, either in administering the oath or in the acknowledgment of instruments relative to said loan. Any Register of Deeds shall make proper entry in the books and records of his office, free of charge, of any instruments relative to agricultural or crop loans not exceeding two hundred pesos made to any borrower by the Bank.

(f) To make loans to the several provincial and municipal governments and to any other branch or subdivision of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on promissory notes guaranteed by the National Government, as shown by the endorsement thereon of the Secretary of Finance, approved by the President of the Philippines, or to purchase bonds lawfully issued by the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or by such provincial and municipal governments and any other branch or subdivision of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

(g) Generally, to make advances, or discount paper for agricultural, manufacturing, industrial, or commercial purposes: *Provided*, That loans, discounts or advances made under this section [excepting loans authorized in preceding subsection (c)], shall have maturities not exceeding one year.

The total liabilities to the Bank of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, including in the liabilities of the company or firm, the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed fifteen per centum of the designated working fund of the Bank, and in addition to the fifteen per centum of the designated working fund of the Bank, hereinbefore provided for, the total liabilities of any borrower may amount to a further fifteen per centum of said working fund of the Bank, provided

such additional liabilities are secured by shipping documents, warehouse receipts or other similar documents transferring or securing title covering readily marketable staples, when such staples are fully covered by insurance and when such staples have a market value equal to at least one hundred twenty-five per centum of such additional liabilities. The discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be computed when determining as money the total liabilities permitted under this restriction.

The Bank shall not make any loan upon the stock of any corporation as collateral if the aggregate market value of all such stock held as collateral exceeds an amount equal to fifteen per centum of the designated working fund of the Bank.

The term "loan" whenever used in this General Authority and Regulations, includes overdrafts and trust receipt facilities.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 6. The affairs, business and administration of the Bank shall be directed and its assets managed and preserved by the Chief of the Banking Division of the National Treasury, Commonwealth of the Philippines, referred to herein-after as the Chief. He shall be appointed and may be removed only by the President of the Philippines, and his salary shall be fixed by the President.

POWERS OF THE CHIEF OF THE BANKING DIVISION

SEC. 7. The Chief, shall among other duties, powers and authority, be charged with the following:

(a) Fix the rates of discount, remittance fees or exchange to be charged by said Bank, and to issue regulations governing deposits;

(b) To fix in agreement with the Loan Committee, the rates of interest that may be paid on deposits and charged on loans;

(c) Before any loans, discounts or other advances are made in accordance with the authority of the Loan Committee, he shall cause the officer or agent designated for this purpose to obtain in proper form and hold safely, the required security, and in case of a mortgage, order the registration of the proper documents in the office of the Register of Deeds of the city or province in which the property is situated;

(d) Establish accounts with such bank or banks outside of the Philippines as may be designated as depositaries by the President of the Philippines;

(e) With the consent of the President of the Philippines, to establish an agency in New York, N. Y., U. S. A., and to appoint an agent who shall be authorized to appoint an assistant or assistants and engage such employees as he may deem necessary. This agency in New York shall be empowered to engage in such transactions as are permitted by the New York State banking laws and regulations governing agencies of foreign banks;

(f) Establish branches or agencies of the Bank in provincial capitals and other municipalities of the Philippines where, in his judgment, the industrial, commercial or agricultural development or rehabilitation require it.

The agents and other officers and employees of said branches or agencies shall be appointed and may be removed by the Chief.

(g) All signature authorizations shall be issued by the Chief, provided that in the case of checks, drafts, or other instruments directing the payment of money, two authorized signatures shall be required.

(h) The Chief may appoint as agents, cashiers or tellers of branches or agencies, the provincial or municipal treasurers, who shall in this case furnish bond and receive such additional compensation as the Chief may determine, and shall be removable by the Chief, as such agents, cashiers, or tellers.

(i) To make all contracts on behalf of the said Bank and to enter into all obligations required in the conduct of the business of the Bank.

(j) To furnish, upon request of the Secretary of Finance, or the President of the Philippines, any information in his possession regarding the operations of said Bank.

LOAN COMMITTEE

SEC. 8. All loans and other credit facilities extended by the Bank shall be authorized by a Loan Committee consisting of a Chairman and two additional members. They shall be appointed or removed only by the President of the Philippines who shall fix their compensation.

The duties of the Loan Committee shall be:

(a) To authorize such loans and credit facilities as in their judgment are proper and in accord with the purposes of Executive Order No. 33 dated March 10, 1945, and to specify conditions under which officers or agents of the Bank may extend loans and credit facilities authorized by the Committee.

(b) To extend authority and prescribe limits as to amounts and maturities under which officers and agents of the Bank may grant loans and credit facilities without prior reference to the Committee.

(c) To study and recommend to the President of the Philippines a detailed plan for early extension of small relief and rehabilitation loans.

(d) To cause a permanent record to be kept of the minutes of its meetings.

The Chief of the Banking Division shall not be a member of the Loan Committee, but he or the officers or agents designated by and responsible to him shall be charged with the handling of all loans granted under authority of the Committee.

Decisions of the Committee shall be made by majority vote.

LEGAL COUNSEL

SEC. 9. The Secretary of Justice shall be attorney for said Bank and may, whenever he may deem it proper, in specific cases delegate his duties to the Solicitor General, the fiscal of the City of Manila, or any provincial fiscal, as the case may be: *Provided, however,* That the Chief of said Bank, with the approval of the Secretary of Justice, shall have power to employ such additional attorneys as may be necessary.

AUDITING SECTION

SEC. 10. The Auditor General shall be ex-officio auditor of the Bank and shall, with the advice and consent of the President of the Philippines, appoint a representative who shall be the chief of the Auditing Section of the Bank. All the other employees of the section shall be appointed by the Auditor General, who with the approval of the President of the Philippines, shall fix the salaries of the same, as well as that of his representative, the chief of the section. The expenses of the section and the salaries and traveling expenses of the employees thereof shall be payable by the Bank. The representative of the Auditor General shall make a monthly report on the condition of the Bank to the President of the Philippines, through the Secretary of Finance, to the Auditor General and to the Chief. The report shall contain among other things a statement of the resources and liabilities including earnings and expenses, the working fund of the Bank, and undivided profits, as well as the losses, bad debts, and overdue accounts carried in the Bank's assets, as of the day in which the statements are compiled.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF PERSONNEL

SEC. 11. All the other officers, agents, and employees of the Bank shall be appointed and removed by the Chief. Said officers, agents, and employees shall not be subject to the Civil Service Law, and their duties and compensation shall be fixed by the Chief.

FIDELITY INSURANCE OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SEC. 12. The members of the Loan Committee, and all officers, agents and employees of the Bank shall be bonded and their fidelity insured in accordance with the provisions of the Public Bonding Law.

PROHIBITION AGAINST BEING INDEBTED TO BANK

SEC. 13. The Secretary of Finance, the Auditor General, and the latter's representative, the chief of the Auditing Section of the Bank are hereby prohibited from becoming indebted to said Bank, directly or indirectly.

PROHIBITED LOANS

SEC. 14. The Bank shall not, directly or indirectly, grant loans to any of the members of the Loan Committee, the Chief, other officers and employees of the Bank, nor to agents or employees of the branches or agencies, and no loan shall be granted to a corporation, partnership or company wherein any member of the Loan Committee is a shareholder, partner, agent or employee in any manner, except by the unanimous vote of the members of the Committee, excluding the member interested.

ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF REAL ESTATE

SEC. 15. The Bank is hereby authorized to purchase and own or lease such real estate as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on its business. It is also authorized to hold such real estate as it may find necessary to acquire in the collection of debts due to the said Bank or to its branches; but real estate acquired in the collection of debts shall be sold by said Bank within five years after the date of its acquisition.

WAREHOUSES

SEC. 16. The Bank is hereby authorized to buy, erect, or lease warehouses for depositing therein goods given to it in pledge or custody in any provincial capital or any municipality where the commercial, industrial, or agricultural development or rehabilitation of the place may require it.

PROHIBITED REMUNERATION

SEC. 17. No fees or charge of any kind by way of commission shall be exacted, demanded or paid, for obtaining loans, and any officer, employee, or agent of the Bank exacting, demanding, or receiving any fee for service in obtaining a loan or for use of his influence to obtain a loan shall be punished as hereafter provided.

PENALTIES

SEC. 18. The Chief of the Banking Division or any member of the Loan Committee who knowingly violates or

knowingly permits any of the officers, agents, or employees of the Bank to violate any of the provisions of this General Authority and Regulations, and any officer agent, or employee of the Bank who violates any of the provisions thereof, and any person aiding and abetting the violation of any of the provisions thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed ten thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Done in the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES

Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 34

AMENDING TRAFFIC REGULATIONS FOR VEHICLES

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to change the existing regulations providing for the driving of vehicles on the left side of the road so that the vehicle traffic in the Philippines shall conform with the practice of driving on the right side of the road obtaining in most countries of the world;

WHEREAS such a change would bring about certain economic advantages to the people of the Philippines in that it would reduce the price of motor vehicles imported into the Philippines from the United States;

WHEREAS during the present emergency the great majority of the motor vehicles of the United States Army used on the roadways in the Philippines are right-hand driven and the drivers thereof are accustomed to driving on the right side of the road; and

WHEREAS the present affords the most propitious opportunity to effect this desired change;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, particularly Commonwealth Act No. 671, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, do hereby order;

1. That section 60 of the Revised Motor Vehicle Law, Act No. 3992, be amended, as it is hereby amended, to read as follows:

"SEC. 60. *Drive on right side of road.*—Unless a different course of action is required in the interest of the safety and security of life, person, or property, or because of unreasonable difficulty of operation in compliance herewith, every person operating a motor vehicle or guiding an animal drawn vehicle on a highway shall pass to the right when meeting persons or vehicles coming toward him, and to the left when overtaking persons or vehicles going the same direction, and, when turning to the left in going from one highway into another, every vehicle shall be conducted to the right of the center of the intersection of the highway."

2. That all other sections or parts of the said Revised Motor Vehicle Law and amendments thereof shall be considered as amended or modified as they are hereby amended or modified accordingly so as to conform with the provisions of the Executive Order; and all other provisions of law inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Executive Order shall be considered repealed as they are hereby repealed.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines.

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 35

AUTHORIZING THE EMERGENCY CONTROL ADMINISTRATOR AND THE OFFICERS AND AGENTS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY HIM TO ADMINISTER OATH IN RELATION TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF ALL ANTI PROFITEERING LAWS AND ORDERS.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, particularly Commonwealth Act No. 671, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby empower and authorize to administer oath the Emergency Control Administrator and the officials or agents charged with the enforcement of antiprofiteering

laws and orders who may be so specifically authorized by the said Emergency Control Administrator.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES

Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 36

REVIVING THE REGROUPING OF PROVINCES FOR JUDICIAL PURPOSES AS PROVIDED IN ACT NO. 4007 OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE AND REPEALING COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 544 WHICH CREATES POSITIONS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

WHEREAS it is the prime concern of the Government to reestablish the Courts as fast as provinces are liberated from the Japanese occupation;

WHEREAS the grouping of the provinces for judicial purposes under Act No. 4007 of the Philippine Legislature, creating twenty-six (26) judicial districts, will better serve such purpose than the regrouping of the provinces into only nine (9) judicial districts under Commonwealth Act No. 145, as amended by Commonwealth Acts Nos. 348, 545 and 661;

WHEREAS it is expected that the number of cases to be filed with the Courts at this time will not require the number of judges as provided in Commonwealth Act No. 145, as amended by Commonwealth Acts Nos. 348, 545, and 661, and that the number of judges provided in Act No. 4007 of the Philippine Legislature will be sufficient;

WHEREAS the present conditions do not require and justify the maintenance of the positions of district attorneys;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, particularly Commonwealth Act No. 671, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, do hereby order:

1. Sections 2 and 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 145, section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 348, sections 1 and 2

of Commonwealth Act No. 545 and Commonwealth Acts Nos. 544 and 661 are hereby repealed.

2. Sections 153, 154, 155, 156, 157 and 161 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Act No. 4007 of the Philippine Legislature, are hereby revived and shall have full force and effect from the date of this Order.

3. All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order are hereby repealed.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 37

ABOLISHING THE COURT OF APPEALS

WHEREAS, during the present emergency, it is necessary in the interest of a more speedy administration of justice that the Court of Appeals be abolished in order that cases heretofore appealable thereto may be appealed directly to the Supreme Court; and

WHEREAS the limited financial resources of the Commonwealth Government demand that its expenses during the present emergency be reduced to the minimum;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, particularly Commonwealth Act No. 671, do hereby order:

(1) That the Court of Appeals, created and established under Commonwealth Act No. 3, as amended, be abolished, as it is hereby abolished;

(2) That all cases which have heretofore been duly appealed to the Court of Appeals shall be transmitted to the Supreme Court for final decision;

(3) That from the date of this Order all cases which under the law are appealable to the Court of Appeals shall be appealed to the Supreme Court, which is hereby granted the jurisdiction to finally decide the same; and

(4) All provisions of law in conflict with or contrary to this Order are hereby repealed.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 38

AMENDING SECTION 1659 OF THE REVISED
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS AMENDED BY
SECTION 1 OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 543.

WHEREAS, in the interest of a more simple and economical administration of justice, it is deemed advisable to reduce the number of officials of the Bureau of Justice as provided in section 1659 of the Revised Administrative Code as amended by section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 543, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, particularly Commonwealth Act No. 671, do hereby order that section 1659 of the Revised Administrative Code as amended by section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 543 be amended, as it is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 1659. *Chief Officials of the Bureau of Justice.*—The Bureau of Justice shall have one Chief to be known as the Solicitor General whose salary shall be the same as that of a district judge of first instance. He shall be assisted by one Assistant Solicitor General whose salary shall be the same as that of a judge-at-large of first instance. When the Solicitor General is unable to perform his duties or in case of a vacancy in the office, the Assistant Solicitor General shall temporarily perform the functions of said office, or in his absence, the Secretary of Justice may designate the acting chief of the office. There shall also be such number of solicitors as may from time to time be available under current appropriations and as the conditions of the service shall require.

"The qualifications for appointment to the position of Solicitor General and Assistant Solicitor General shall be the same as those prescribed for Judges of Courts of First Instance, and those for the solicitors shall be the same as those prescribed for provincial fiscais."

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 39

APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF ONE MILLION PESOS
FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Philippines, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

1. That the sum of one million pesos be appropriated, as it is hereby appropriated, out of any fund in the Philippine Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Emergency Control Administrator, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines, to carry out the purposes of Executive Order No. 382, series of 1941, as amended by Executive Order No. 29, current series.

2. This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROCLAMATION NO. 1-W

PROCLAMING A STATE OF MOURNING IN MEMORY
OF THE DEATH OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MA-
NUEL LUIS QUEZON, PRESIDENT OF THE
PHILIPPINES.

WHEREAS His Excellency, Manuel Luis Quezon, President of the Philippines, died in Saranac Lake in the State of New York, United States of America on the morning of Tuesday, August first, at five minutes after ten o'clock; and

WHEREAS His Excellency, Manuel Luis Quezon, was the first President of the Philippines, remaining in this position for nearly nine years with honor and distinction to himself, to his country, and to the Filipino people; and

WHEREAS the death of Manuel Luis Quezon comes as a great sorrow and an irreparable loss to his family and friends and as a national bereavement to the Government and people of the Philippines; and

WHEREAS it is of national importance, as a mark of respect to the memory of President Quezon, that a state of mourning be declared;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and designate the period from the first of August to the first of September of this year a state of national mourning for all citizens of the Philippines everywhere; and do hereby direct

That the national flag of the Philippines be displayed at half-mast on all public buildings of the Commonwealth of the Philippines during this period.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this first day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2-W

DECLARING AUGUST 19, 1944, A SPECIAL
PUBLIC HOLIDAY

WHEREAS President Quezon passed away on the first day of this month, at Saranac Lake, New York; and

WHEREAS President Quezon had consecrated his life to the cause of our freedom; and

WHEREAS August 19, 1944, will be the sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; and

WHEREAS it would be fitting and proper that a special public holiday be declared so that Filipinos everywhere may go to their churches to pray for our beloved leader

and hold memorial services to honor his memory and extoll his character and public service;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section thirty of the Revised Administrative Code, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim August nineteenth, nineteen hundred and forty-four, a special public holiday.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this tenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 3-W

DECLARING THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR A
SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

WHEREAS the first Monday of September each year, being the day, by legal enactment, celebrated and known as Labor's Holiday in the United States of America under Title 5, Article 87, United States Code, 1940, ed.; and

WHEREAS it is most appropriate that during this year said day be declared a special public holiday so that Filipinos everywhere may properly pay tribute to the magnificent record of the workingmen of America in this peoples' war;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, in pursuance of the provisions of section thirty of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby proclaim the first Monday of September, nineteen hundred forty-four, a special public holiday.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this first day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 4

DESIGNATING THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD
DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1944, AS A DAY OF NA-
TIONAL THANKSGIVING.

For the information of the people of the Philippines, I hereby publish the following proclamation of the President of the United States setting aside, in accordance with custom, Thursday, November twenty-third, nineteen hundred and forty-four, as a day of general thanksgiving:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

"In this year of liberation, which has seen so many millions freed from tyrannical rule, it is fitting that we give thanks with special fervor to our Heavenly Father for the mercies we have received individually and as a nation and for the blessings he has restored, through the victories of our arms and those of our Allies, to His children, in other lands.

"For the preservation of our way of life from the threat of destruction, for the unity of spirit which has kept our nation strong, for our abiding faith in freedom, and for the promise of an enduring peace, we should lift up our hearts in Thanksgiving. For the harvest that has sustained us and in its fullness, brought succor to other peoples, for the bounty of our soil, which has produced the sinews of war for the protection of our liberties, and for a multitude of private blessings, known only in our hearts, we should give united thanks to God.

"To the end that we may bear more earnest witness to our gratitude to Almighty God, I suggest a nationwide reading of the Holy Scriptures during the period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas. Let every man of every creed go to his own version of the Scriptures for a renewed and strengthening contact with those eternal truths and majestic principles which have inspired such measure of true greatness as this nation has achieved.

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in concert with the joint resolution of the Congress approved December 26, 1941, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the twenty-third day of November, 1944, a day of national Thanksgiving. And I call upon the people of the United States to observe it by bending every effort to hasten the day of final victory and by offering to God our devout gratitude for His goodness to us and to our fellow men.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this first day of November, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-ninth.

[SEAL]

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"By the President:

"EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, Jr.
"Acting Secretary of State"

In line with the proclamation above quoted, I do hereby proclaim Thursday, the twenty-third of November, nineteen hundred and forty-four, as a day of thanksgiving in the Philippines and enjoin the inhabitants of the nation to offer thanks to Almighty God on that day for the strength and fortitude with which He blessed the Filipino people during their darkest days and for the arrival of the forces of liberation on Philippine soil to free the country. And I call on the people of the Philippines to observe the day by renewing their pledge to continue their unrelenting fight against the forces of evil until victory is won so that His spirit of justice, righteousness and charity may again reign supreme for all men.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR
Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 5

DECLARING WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1944
A SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY

WHEREAS the Commonwealth of the Philippines was proclaimed and inaugurated on November fifteen, nineteen hundred and thirty-five; and

WHEREAS that event, constituting as it does an important landmark in the history of our struggle for freedom, has been declared a special public holiday in previous years;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the provisions of section thirty of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby declare Wednesday, November fifteenth, nineteen hundred and forty-four, as a special public holiday in commemoration of that historic event.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done at the seat of Government in the Field, this thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the ninth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

ARTURO B. ROTOR

Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 6

DECLARING THAT THE CITY OF MANILA HAS BEEN FREED FROM ENEMY OCCUPATION AND CONTROL FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE DEBT MORATORIUM ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 25 DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1944, AS AMENDED.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare, for the purposes of the debt moratorium established by Executive Order No. 25, dated November 18, 1944, as amended by Executive Order No. 32, dated March 10, 1945, that the City of Manila has been freed from enemy occupation and control as of the date of this Proclamation, and that the debt moratorium will not apply to debts and monetary obligations contracted in said City after the date of this Proclamation.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA

President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES

Secretary to the President

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 7

DECLARING THAT THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE HAS BEEN FREED FROM ENEMY OCCUPATION AND CONTROL FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE DEBT MORATORIUM ESTABLISHED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 25 DATED NOVEMBER 18, 1944, AS AMENDED.

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the Philippines, I, Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare, for the purposes of the debt moratorium established by Executive Order No. 25, dated November 18, 1944, as amended by Executive Order No. 32, dated March 10, 1945, that the Province of Leyte has been freed from enemy occupation and control as of the date of this Proclamation, and that the debt moratorium will not apply to debts and monetary obligations contracted in that province after the date of Proclamation.

Done at the City of Manila, this tenth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

SERGIO OSMEÑA
President of the Philippines

By the President:

JOSE S. REYES
Secretary to the President

DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE
MANILA

GENERAL CIRCULAR No. 1-V

February 27, 1945

SUBJECT: *Closing of books, freezing of all accounts, opening of new books, and submission of inventories.*

To all Department Heads, Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices, and other officials accountable for Government funds and/or property.

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 25, dated November 18, 1944 and the laws of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the following regulations are hereby promulgated:

1. All books of accounts should be closed as of the date of the liberation of the city of Manila from enemy occupation and control.

2. Departments, bureaus, offices, etc., will draw their respective final trial balances as of the date of liberation, submitting original copies thereof together with the journal, vouchers and collection papers to the General Auditing Office, Manila, accompanied with their comments on the assets and liabilities.

3. The books of accounts as closed will be frozen until further advice. Said books and accounts shall become inactive, filed and preserved for reference and other purposes as may be required.

4. An entirely new set of books and records such as cash books, journals, ledgers, records of collections, etc., shall be set up to commence from the date of the reconstitution of each department, bureau, office, etc., under the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

5. As soon as practicable, an inventory of existing properties, such as real property, equipment of all kinds, and supplies and materials shall be made and submitted to the General Auditing Office, with an authenticated copy of the last inventory of property prior to December 31, 1941.

6. Together with the above required papers a certified copy of the corresponding trial balance of December 31, 1941, should be submitted. If that is not available, a certified copy of the last trial balance on hand prior to said date may be submitted in lieu thereof.

7. The existing accounting laws, rules and regulations pertaining to accounts and accounting system of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall be strictly followed. Additional instructions regarding accounts and accounting procedure will be issued from time to time by this Office in the form of circulars and memoranda as circumstances may demand.

For the Auditor General:

By: (Sgd.) ISMAEL MATHAY
Commissioner of the Budget

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE
MANILA

GENERAL CIRCULAR No. 2-V

March 1, 1945

SUBJECT: *Internal revenue documentary, postage, strip and other stamps and accountable forms*

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

Immediately after the books and accounts are put in order in accordance with General Circular No. 1-V of this Office, dated February 27, 1945, Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices are requested to make a physical inventory of internal revenue, documentary, postage, strip and other stamps and accountable forms on hand, if any, based on the latest report available. The inventory should show among others, whether the stamps and forms on hand have been printed during the (1) Commonwealth of the Philippines; (2) the Philippine Executive Commission; or (3) the puppet Philippine Republic. The original and one carbon copy of the inventory should be submitted to the Bureau Auditor concerned.

On receipt of the inventory, the Bureau Auditor shall verify the same and if found correct, shall invoice it back to the proper bureau or office to be used in connection with the collection of taxes, fees and other revenues.

Pending receipt of the new stamps and forms for the use of the Commonwealth Government, the stamps and forms on hand as invoiced back to the bureau or office concerned may be used in the meantime under the following conditions:

1. If there are any of the old Commonwealth stamps and forms, they shall be used only after surcharging them on the face with the word "Victory" with appropriate rubber stamp. In the absence of rubber stamp, the word "Victory" shall be written clearly in ink. The initial of the accountable officer concerned shall appear in either case.

2. If the stamps and forms on hand have been printed during the Philippine Executive Commission or the puppet Philippine Republic, the title head thereof shall be superimposed with the phrase "Commonwealth of the Philippines," with rubber stamp or by writing the said phrase in ink over the title head. Across the face shall be stamped or written the word "Victory," and duly initialed by the proper accountable officer, as in No. 1 above.

When the new stamps and forms are received, the use of the old ones shall immediately be discontinued, and the unused stock

of the latter reported to the bureau auditor for destruction pursuant to existing regulations.

For the Auditor General:

By: (Sgd.) ISMAEL MATHAY
Commissioner of the Budget

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE
MANILA

GENERAL CIRCULAR No. 3-V

March 23, 1945

SUBJECT: Destruction and prohibition of the use of internal revenue, documentary and postage stamps which are declared obsolete.

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices:

The old internal revenue, documentary and postage stamps are declared obsolete and the use thereof is hereby prohibited.

Until such time as the new stamps are received, all postage, internal revenue and documentary stamps, including internal revenue stamps heretofore used as documentary stamps, now in the hands of collecting and accountable officers of the Commonwealth Government shall immediately be inventoried and reported to the Bureau Auditor concerned for destruction by burning. In lieu of such internal revenue and documentary stamps, official receipts evidencing payment of the corresponding taxes or fees, shall be used.

When the new stamps are received, the use of official receipts as indicated above shall be discontinued.

Any provision of General Circular No. 2-V in conflict herewith is hereby superseded.

For the Auditor General:

By: (Sgd.) ISMAEL MATHAY
Commissioner of the Budget

APPOINTMENTS AND DESIGNATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

CABINET

Hon. Tomas Confesor, appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 8, 1945.

Hon. Jaime Hernandez, appointed Secretary of Finance.

Hon. Delfin Jaranilla, appointed Secretary of Justice, March 8, 1945.

Hon. Sotero Cabahug, appointed Secretary of Public Works and Communications, March 8, 1945.

Hon. Maximo M. Kalaw, appointed Secretary of Instruction and Information, March 8, 1945.

Hon. Tomas Cabili, appointed Secretary of National Defense, March 8, 1945.

General Basilio J. Valdes, appointed Secretary of Health and Public Welfare, March 8, 1945.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo, appointed Philippine Resident Commissioner to the United States.

EMERGENCY CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of the Interior Tomas Confesor, designated Emergency Control Administrator to enforce the provisions of Executive Order No. 382, March 2, 1945.

OFFICE OF THE BUDGET COMMISSIONER

Ismael Mathay, appointed Commissioner of the Budget, March 8, 1945.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

Here are the texts of Joint Resolutions Nos. 93 and 94, of the Congress of the United States, advancing the date for the granting of Philippine independence and creating a Filipino Rehabilitation Commission.

(PUBLIC LAW 380—78TH CONGRESS)
(CHAPTER 322—2D SESSION)
(S. J. RES. 93)

JOINT RESOLUTION

DECLARING THE POLICY OF THE CONGRESS, WITH RESPECT TO THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AND FOR OTHER PUR- POSES.

WHEREAS, on December 7, 1941, while the people of the Philippine Islands were peacefully engaged in achieving for themselves their complete political independence in the manner mutually agreed upon by the Government of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands, which independence was to become fully effective July 4, 1946, the Japanese in a wholly unprovoked, wantonly treacherous, and surprise attack on the people of the Philippines and of the United States, did by military invasion interrupt these orderly and mutually agreeable processes for complete independence of the Philippines; and

WHEREAS the American and Filipino troops made a valiant and courageous defense to the aggression of the Japanese invader and were overwhelmed only by the surprise and superior numbers and equipment of the enemy; and

WHEREAS the Japanese are now in possession and control of the land, peoples, business, communication, and institutions of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and because of these circumstances the Filipino people are denied the free use and employment of the processes and political institutions jointly established by the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines for the transaction of private and public business and for the maintenance of liberty, law and order, and justice in the Philippine Islands; and

WHEREAS by this possession and invasion the Japanese have attempted to frustrate the free processes to independence in the Philippines by substituting therefor their own puppet government which was conceived in intrigue, born in coercion, and reared primarily for the purpose of Japanese selfishness and aggrandizement and not to achieve the independence and freedom of the Filipino people; and

WHEREAS the Government of the United States has solemnly guaranteed to the people of the Philippine Islands the right to be completely free and independent and to select by a free ballot, without any kind of inducement or coercion whatsoever, those who shall hold the elective offices in such government and exercise the power and authority thereof, which solemn guarantees have been temporarily made impossible of fulfillment due to the wantonly treacherous and surprise attack on the free people of the Philippine Islands; and

WHEREAS because of the valiant resistance by the Philippine people, which is even now continuing while the invader occupies parts of the Philippines, and because of the long and unbroken record of loyalty of the Filipino people, both to the cause of complete independence for themselves and to the sovereignty of the United States while they have been under our flag, and because they have abundantly demonstrated their will to independence through the processes mutually agreed upon by the people of the Philippines and the Government of the United States, and their will to resist all outside invasion and encroachment, which seek to destroy or set aside their march to independence, and because they have abundantly proved their capacity to govern themselves in an enlightened, progressive and democratic manner; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the United States shall drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, restore as quickly as possible the orderly and free democratic processes of government to the Filipino people, and thereupon establish the complete independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation.

SEC. 2. After negotiation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or the President of the Filipino Republic, the President of the United States is hereby authorized by such means as he find appropriate to withhold or to acquire and to retain such bases, necessary appurtenances to such bases, and the rights incident thereto, in addition to any provided for by the Act of March 24, 1934, as he may deem necessary for the mutual protection of the Philippine Islands and of the United States.

SEC. 3. In order speedily to effectuate the policy declared in section 1, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, after proclaiming that constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been restored in the Philippine Islands and after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines

to advance the date of the independence of the Philippine Islands by proclaiming their independence as a separate and self-governing nation prior to July 4, 1946.

SEC. 4. Meanwhile the resources of the United States, both of men and materials, are pledged for continued use to redeem the Philippines from the invader and to speed the day of ultimate and complete independence for the people of the Philippine Islands.

Approved June 29, 1944.

**PUBLIC LAW 381—78th CONGRESS
CHAPTER 323—2d SESSION**

(S. J. Res. 94)

JOINT RESOLUTION

TO AMEND SECTION 13 OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE ACT, AS AMENDED, ESTABLISHING THE FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION, DEFINING ITS POWERS AND DUTIES, AND OTHER PURPOSES.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 13 of the Act of March 24, 1934, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the proviso and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

There shall promptly be held a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, such representatives on the part of the Government of the United States to consist of three United States Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, and three persons appointed by the President of the United States, and on the part of the Philippines to consist of nine representatives to be appointed by the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; each appointee shall serve at the pleasure of his appropriate appointing authority; the said Commission to be known as the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, subject to the following conditions and with the following powers and duties:

(a) The members of the Commission shall be appointed not later than fifteen days after the passage of this Act. Within ten days thereafter the ranking member of the Senate appointees and the ranking member of the Filipino appointees shall jointly call a meeting of the Commission to be held in the Capitol of the United States for the purpose of organization. In cases of death or resignation

of a member, such vacancy shall be filled by the original appointing power.

(b) The Commission shall investigate all matters affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability and rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands, including the matter of damages to public and private property and to persons occasioned by enemy attack and occupation.

(c) To formulate recommendations based upon such investigations and for future trade relations between the United States and the independent Philippine Republic when established and to consider the extension of the present or heretofore agreed upon trade relations or otherwise for a period of years to make adjustments for the period of occupancy by the Japanese in order to reestablish trade relations as provided for in the original Independence Act.

(d) The Commission is authorized to employ expert legal and clerical assistance, to establish offices in the Philippine Islands and in the United States, and to make rules and regulations for the transaction of its business pertinent to the provisions of this Act.

(e) The Commission shall make annual reports to the President of the United States and to the Congress, and to the President and the Congress of the Philippines, and more frequently if so desired, and make such recommendations from time to time as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes and intents of this Act.

(f) The Commission is authorized to fix the salary of all necessary expert and clerical assistance, to provide for travel and other expenses incident to its labor, and to do all other things pertinent to this Act. The annual compensation of the United States members of this Commission, other than those holding official positions under the United States Government, shall be on a per diem basis at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The compensation of the Philippine members of the Commission shall be determined by the Government of the Philippine Commonwealth. The United States, as herein provided, shall compensate the members of the Commission who represent it, and the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or the Filipino Republic, as the case may be, shall compensate the members of the Commission appointed by it or them. Otherwise, the expenses of the Commission shall be equally borne by the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines or the Filipino Republic, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of carrying on its duties, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary.

Approved June 29, 1944.

Statement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt upon signing S. J. Resolutions Nos. 93 and 94, on June 29, 1944.

I have signed today two Joint Resolutions of Congress respecting the Philippines. The first of these resolutions lays down a policy for the granting of independence and for the acquisition of bases adequate to provide for the mutual protection of the United States and the Philippine Islands.

In that resolution it is declared to be the policy of the Congress "that the United States shall drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, restore as quickly as possible the orderly, free democratic processes of government to the Filipino people and thereupon establish the complete independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate self-governing nation." The measure makes it possible to proclaim independence as soon as practicable after constitutional processes and normal functions of government have been restored in the Philippines.

It is contemplated that as soon as conditions warrant, civil government will be set up under constitutional officers. It will be their duty forthwith to take emergency measures to alleviate the physical and economic hardships of the Philippine people, and to prepare the Commonwealth to receive and exercise the independence which we have promised them. The latter includes two tasks of great importance: Those who have collaborated with the enemy must be removed from authority and influence over the political and economic life of the country, and the democratic form of government guaranteed in the constitution of the Philippines must be restored for the benefit of the people of the Islands.

On the problem of bases, the present Organic Act permitted acquisition only of naval bases and fueling stations, a situation wholly inadequate to meet the conditions of modern warfare. The measure approved today will permit the acquisition of air and land bases in addition to naval bases and fueling stations. I have been informed that this action is most welcome to Commonwealth authorities, and that they will gladly cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of bases both as a restored Commonwealth and as an independent nation. By this we shall have an outstanding example of coöperation designed to prevent a recurrence of armed aggression and to assure the peaceful use of a great ocean by those in pursuit of peaceful ends.

The second Joint Resolution signed today brings into effect the Joint Economic Commission first organized in the present Organic Act, and enlarges its scope to include consideration of proposals for the economic and financial rehabilitation of the Philippines.

We are ever mindful of the heroic rôle of the Philippines and their people in the present conflict. Theirs is the only substantial area and theirs the only substantial population under the American flag to suffer lengthy invasion by the enemy. History will attest the heroic resistance of the combined armies of the United States and the Philippines in Luzon, Cebu, Iloilo, and other islands of the archipelago. Our character as a nation will be judged for years to come by the human understanding and the physical efficiency with which we help in the immense task of rehabilitating the Philippines. The Resolution creates the Philippine Rehabilitation Commission whose functions shall be to study all aspects of the problem and after due investigation report its recommendations to the President of the United States and the Congress, and to the President and the Congress of the Philippines.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Speech delivered by General Douglas MacArthur upon turning over to President Sergio Osmeña the full powers and responsibilities of the Commonwealth Government under the Constitution at a ceremony held in the Reception Hall of Malacañan Palace on the morning of February 27, 1945.

Mr. PRESIDENT:

More than three years have elapsed—years of bitterness, struggle and sacrifice—since I withdrew our forces and installations from this beautiful city that, open and undefended, its churches, monuments and cultural centers, might in accordance with the rules of warfare, be spared the violence of military ravage. The enemy would not have it so and much that I sought to preserve has been unnecessarily destroyed by his desperate action at bay but by these ashes he has wantonly fixed the future pattern of his doom.

Then we were but a small force struggling to stem the advance of overwhelming hordes treacherously hurled against us, behind the mask of professed friendship and international good-will. That struggle was not in vain! God has indeed blessed our arms! The girded and unleashed power of America supported by our Allies turned the tide of battle in the Pacific and resulted in an unbroken series of crushing defeats upon the enemy culminating in the redemption of your soil and the liberation of your people. My country has kept the faith!

These soldiers have come here as an army of free men, dedicated, with your people, to the cause of human liberty and committed to the task of destroying those evil forces that have sought to suppress it by brutality of the sword. An army of free men that has brought your people once

again under democracy's banner, to rededicate their churches, long desecrated, to the glory of God and public worship; to reopen their schools to liberal education; to till the soil and reap its harvest without fear of confiscation; to reestablish their industries that they may again enjoy the profit from the sweat of their own toil, and to restore the sanctity and happiness of their homes unafraid of violent intrusion.

Thus to millions of your now liberated people comes the opportunity to pledge themselves—their hearts, their minds, and their hands—to the task of building a new and stronger nation—a nation consecrated in the blood nobly shed that this day might be—a nation dedicated to making imperishable those sacred liberties for which we have fought and many have died.

On behalf of my Government I now solemnly declare, Mr. President, the full powers and responsibilities under the Constitution restored to the Commonwealth whose seat is here reestablished as provided by law.

Your country thus is again at liberty to pursue its destiny to an honored position in the family of free nations. Your capital city, cruelly punished though it be, has regained its rightful place—Citadel of Democracy in the East.

President Osmeña's Reply:

This is an historic event in an historic city. From the time our Malay ancestors founded it more than eight centuries ago, colonial powers have fought for its conquest and domination. The Spaniards, the Dutch, the English, a Chinese pirate, our revolutionary fathers, have all vied with each other and shed blood for its possession; because its conquest has always meant the ultimate control of the entire Archipelago. But today's event is different from any of the previous conquests and victories. The present victory of American arms is not a victory for power, control or domination, but a victory for freedom, democracy and independence.

In sharing with you today the exultation over the triumph of American arms, let us bow our heads in reverent memory of our sacred dead and the dead of our Allies, whose lives are the forfeit that these, our liberties, might be restored. We mourn the destruction of our once beautiful capital city of Manila and the murder of thousands of innocent people by the Japanese vandals, but this latest dastardly act of a savage enemy which has aroused the conscience of an outraged world should steel us to the firm resolve to continue the fight with every ounce

of our strength until he shall have been completely vanquished.

To President Roosevelt who, in our grim days in Corregidor and Bataan, solemnly pledged to us in the name of the American people, the men and resources of the United States for our liberation, this day must be also a day of happiness over a pledge fulfilled. We shall be forever grateful to him and to the American people.

To General MacArthur, this campaign has been a crusade. Friend and defender of our race, he never lost faith in the spiritual strength of our people. In this crusade, he is finishing the noble work begun by his illustrious father, General Arthur MacArthur who, on August 13, 1898, successfully led another American Army to free Manila from a European power. General Douglas MacArthur will go down in history not only for his signal military successes but also for consistently following truly democratic methods in dealing with Philippine civil affairs in areas retaken from the enemy. Instead of taking advantage of military operations to maintain military government over territories already recaptured, he has been faithful in his rôle as liberator in the truest American tradition. Thus, forty-eight hours after the occupation of Tacloban by the American forces, he turned over the functions of government to our Commonwealth. And now, in this City of Manila, he is following the same procedure.

To all the gallant members of the United States Forces, I bespeak the immeasurable indebtedness, the highest admiration, and the eternal gratitude of our people for their victorious accomplishments. They have come as brothers-in-arms enlisted in and dedicated to the sacred cause of restoring our liberties.

The time has come when the world should know that when our forces surrendered in Bataan and Corregidor, resistance to the enemy was taken up by the people itself—resistance which was inarticulate and disorganized at its inception but which grew from day to day and from island to island, until it broke out into an open warfare against the enemy.

The fight against the enemy was truly a people's war because it counted with the wholehearted support of the masses. From the humble peasant to the barrio school teacher, from the volunteer guard to the women's auxiliary service units, from the loyal local official to the barrio folk—each and every one of these contributed his share in the great crusade for liberation.

The guerrillas knew that without the support of the civilian population, they could not survive. Whole towns and villages dared enemy reprisal to oppose the hated in-

vader openly or give assistance to the underground movement. It is thus that the Filipino people drew the ire of the Japanese who has never followed the rules of civilized warfare. And now his conduct towards the civilian population has become more cruel and brutal, embittered as he is by his failure to enlist the support of the people. For this reason, it is imperative that the war against him be prosecuted all over the country relentlessly and with dispatch in order that the people's agony may not be prolonged and precious human life may be salvaged.

As I take over the civil functions of the Commonwealth Government in our country, I cannot but pause in all humility, for guidance and inspiration before the figures of Jose Rizal for his patriotism, Andres Bonifacio for his indomitable courage, Apolinario Mabini for his farsighted statesmanship, and Manuel L. Quezon for his devotion to the cause of independence.

That no time may be lost in the complete restoration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Executive and Judicial branches will be reestablished with utmost vigor and dispatch and I now call upon all the duly elected members of our Congress who have remained steadfast in their allegiance to our Government during the period of enemy occupation, to be in readiness to meet in Manila as soon as conditions permit for the reestablishment of the Legislative branch.

I am fully cognizant that problems of great national significance must be faced immediately. The reestablishment of law and order in areas already liberated, the reopening of schools, the reorganization of the government, both national and local, are among the complicated problems that have arisen as a consequence of enemy occupation. Foremost among these problems is that of relief and rehabilitation, the urgency of which cannot be overemphasized.

This war has not only caused untold misery and suffering to the individual; it has also brought about wanton destruction, economic dislocation and financial bankruptcy to the nation at large. Farms and industries have to be rehabilitated; banks and credit institutions have to be reopened; roads and bridges have to be repaired; schools and hospitals have to be rebuilt; destroyed and damaged properties, both public and private, have either to be rehabilitated or indemnified. The legitimate claim of the common laborer and of the small farmer who has lost his only work animal and nipa hut must be given preferential attention.

So that these manifold problems may be faced with promptness and energy, I shall enlist the assistance of all those possessing not only proven ability and loyalty but

also the confidence and trust of the people. In Leyte, as a recognition of the guerrillas who so valiantly fought the Japanese, I appointed Col. Ruperto Kangleon as the Acting Governor of that province. Today I have the pleasure to announce that, as a tribute to the civilian elements of our country who resisted the enemy with courage and fortitude, I have chosen Governor Tomas Confesor as the ranking member of my Cabinet, appointing him Secretary of the Interior, and in charge of the reorganization of the City of Manila.

Our independence is a settled question. Our five decades of consistent struggles, in peace and war, have come to a definite, successful end. Our government, when in exile, was considered as possessing the attributes of an independent nation. It is a member of the United Nations. We have President Roosevelt's word that when normal conditions have returned, law and order reestablished, and democratic processes restored, our request for the advancement of the date of independence will be granted. I hope this can be accomplished on August 13, 1945, the forty-seventh anniversary of the landing of the American forces in Manila. Thus Occupation Day will become Philippine Independence Day.

The gravity of our new problems demands the collective effort of all the people. The government cannot undertake to solve them alone. It needs the support of the people—a united people. More than ever before, now that the rapid advance of our forces is widening its field of action, the government needs a united popular support to enable it to undertake successfully its tremendous tasks. Not by dissension and bickerings, not by resort to violence and lawlessness can we serve the national interest. It would be tragic indeed if at this last state of our crucial struggle for nationhood, we should fall apart and be divided against ourselves. We have had enough misfortunes and sufferings in this war; we cannot bear any more. To plunge ourselves into the abyss of disunion would be suicidal.

As the head of your duly constituted government, I therefore appeal to you, my people, to remain united. I urge you to forget petty political differences, to bury the hatreds and animosities engendered by the struggle, to obey the rule of law, justice and reason, and to remember that we all belong to one common country, our beloved Philippines. United we will continue assisting effectively in the successful prosecution of the war and in the rehabilitation of our country. United we can speedily achieve the full restoration of the constitutional processes of our govern-

ment, disrupted by the enemy. United and in close co-operation with the United States, we can win for ourselves and our children all the blessings of democracy, freedom and security for which we have sacrificed so much in this titanic struggle against the brutal forces of tyranny and oppression.

Below are the texts of cables sent by President Osmeña to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and the Hon. Herbert Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, on the occasion of the reestablishment of the Commonwealth Government:

MANILA, February 28, 1945

HON. HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

On the occasion of the restoration of the Commonwealth Government in the City of Manila, allow me to express our deepest gratitude to you whose contribution to this happy result is highly appreciated. Emerging from three long years of enslavement, the Filipino people find their number decimated, a large proportion of their homes and their property destroyed. Nevertheless, with unshaken spirit fortified by the sympathetic understanding of the American people they face with grim determination their immediate objectives: the vigorous prosecution of the struggle in which the United Nations are engaged until final victory is achieved and the rehabilitation of the country and the relief of millions of destitute and suffering people.

OSMEÑA

MANILA, February 28, 1945
Hon. HERBERT LEHMAN
Director General
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
Washington, D. C.

On the reestablishment of the Government of the Philippines within this ruined capital city we find ourselves face to face with problems of relief and rehabilitation of staggering proportions. Thousands and thousands of families are without shelter and in rags, millions are facing hunger and starvation. When the extent of our needs is definitely ascertained I shall communicate with you knowing as I do your eagerness to give us a helping hand.

SERGIO OSMEÑA

Hereinbelow is published the text of the speech delivered by His Excellency Sergio Osmeña, President of the Philippines, on the occasion of the induction into office of the members of his new Cabinet on March 8, 1945:

Today I have inducted into office the members of my new Cabinet. I wish to take advantage of this occasion when the heads of our various executive departments are installed in their posts, to summarize in rough outline the developments of the war during the last three years as they affected the functioning of our Commonwealth Government and the carrying out of the independence program as agreed upon between the United States and the Philippines. I wish also to lay down the basic principles that will guide us as we reestablish the Commonwealth Government in our capital city.

I would like my co-workers in the government to always bear in mind two cardinal thoughts: First—That there should always be a close relationship between the people and their government, and to achieve this the government must take the people into its confidence. Second—That our government as it is today, is the product of Philippine-American collaboration and that every effort should be exerted to maintain and foster closer relationship between the two peoples.

The Japanese occupation of the Philippines was not only a military invasion. It was also an ideological and cultural invasion. It was an attempt to foist on our people the invader's totalitarian ideas, his spirit of conquest and exploitation, his theories of the superiority of the Yamato race, his way of life.

The Filipinos soon found this out, and closing their ears to the alluring promises of the enemy, put up a brave and determined opposition. They continued the struggle even after organized military resistance, so gallantly maintained by American and Filipino soldiers, had to cease before the overwhelming numerical superiority of the enemy.

Now that the veil of secrecy imposed by military necessity surrounding the Philippines has been lifted, the outside world has obtained glimpses of the brave and heroic deeds of our guerrillas, the intrepid exponents of popular resistance. All honor to these soldiers of liberty who brilliantly continued the fight of the heroes of Bataan. It would be an error, however, to believe that the struggle was limited to the sphere of action of the guerrilleros. The fountain springs were wider and deeper—they were in the very soul of the people itself. Coming from the ranks of the people, the guerrillas were in reality the people's army. For this reason, the enemy, inherently

despotic and cruel, laid violent hands on the people. But in spite of his repressive measures, resistance persisted all over the country—on the plains as in the mountains, in the population centers as in the remote barrios, in the northernmost islands, in the southernmost tip of the country. It was the common will of the people; it was the entire nation, resolved to oppose, at any cost, domination by the invader.

Throughout three long years of misery and suffering, of persecution and sacrifices, the Filipino people remained faithful to their ideals. The military control by the enemy in certain areas, especially near the coasts, did not for a moment break the absolute and complete moral resistance of the people through the length and breadth of the land.

To represent this will of the people and to act on their behalf abroad, and especially in the United States, the highest officials of your constitutional government accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to evacuate Corregidor, transferring the seat of Government to Washington, D. C. This step was authorized by an Act of the National Assembly. The Commonwealth officials realized that so long as we maintained the nucleus of the Commonwealth Government abroad, through its head, the President and his Cabinet, and by means of the emergency powers given him by the National Assembly, our legal status under international law would not be changed, even if the enemy were able militarily to occupy all of the Philippine territory. It is well known that mere military occupation of a territory does not confer sovereign rights on the invading army. Thus, despite the Japanese invasion, our Constitutional Government was not only saved from destruction, but continued to function in Washington, D. C. It was officially recognized by the United States and the other 42 members of the important international group known as the United Nations.

Working closely with the Government of the United States, your Government, during its stay in that country, set before itself the following objectives:

1. To maintain the interest of the American people in the redemption of the Philippines as a sacred obligation which had been assumed by the United States;
2. To speed up the preparation of the necessary men, material and plans for the reconquest of the Philippines;
3. To accelerate the advent of our independence;
4. To obtain adequate guarantees of the permanence of our political independence;
5. To work for our economic rehabilitation and stability as the material foundation of our independent structure.

All these objectives have been substantially achieved.

The successful landing of the liberating forces under the command of General MacArthur in Leyte, Mindoro, Lingayen, Zambales, Batangas, Bataan and Corregidor, followed by the complete occupation of the City of Manila, represents a partial but eloquent reply to our appeals to the United States for aid in our redemption. The might of America which has destroyed in a few weeks all the power built up by Japan in years will continue to be employed until every vestige of the invasion has disappeared from our soil.

We were on the road to independence in accordance with the program agreed upon between the United States and the Philippines when Japan treacherously attacked us, bent on taking away that freedom from us. The leaders of your government have taken the necessary steps in the United States so that the realization of this independence program would not be delayed in spite of the war. Not only is the speedy realization of this program already assured, but we have obtained a new and important concession from the United States: the formal pledge that our independence will be guaranteed.

Having been a member during the last twenty years of various Philippine missions sent to the United States, I may say that during our negotiations for independence with the leaders of the two principal parties in the United States, we had never before found any interest among them in the protection of our independence, once granted. The best that we heard from our sympathizers was that since we wanted to be independent, and since independence had been promised, it would be given to us; but once given, our political connection with the United States would be definitely terminated. This aroused in the minds of many of us serious concern as to the future of our independent Philippines. Living in the Orient, surrounded by countries with enormous populations, some of them possessing the spirit of aggression and conquest, never in the past had we discovered a completely satisfactory answer to the question frequently addressed to us as to how we could assure the inviolability of our territory against aggression from a first-class power. It will be recalled in this connection that after our revolutions of 1896 and 1898, when our people succeeded in establishing a republican government in Malolos, the leading officials of that government opened negotiations with the United States for the independence of the Philippines under American protection. The proposal failed of acceptance. It will also be recalled that throughout the long period of our peaceful campaign for independence, all of our political parties always had in their platforms planks expressive of the desire of our people to obtain guarantees of our independence, after its

concession by the sovereign power. In these platforms, especially in that of the Nationalist Party, the idea of the neutralization of the Philippines was repeatedly included.

On December 28, 1941, President Roosevelt promised that our independence would be established and protected. This was the first time that a high American official came out with the promise of protection after independence. This promise which gave great encouragement to our soldiers in Bataan, then fighting side by side with the Americans, was an important factor in our decision to transfer the seat of government to the United States to continue there the campaign for independence which seemed to be on the verge of defeat in the Philippines despite the loyalty and heroism of our people. With our reverses on the battlefield, the next phase would have to be fought in the field of diplomacy. If the leaders of the Commonwealth Government had committed the grave error of placing themselves within the power of the enemy, not only would every semblance of constitutional government have disappeared, but such a step would have given rise in the United States to the belief that our people had renounced their long-desired independence, the real independence pledged by America, and had resigned themselves to the status of a mere vassal of the Japanese Empire.

I take great satisfaction in informing our people that the promise of independence with American protection made by President Roosevelt on December 28, 1941, which was reiterated by him on August 13, 1943, was given legislative sanction when Congress approved S. J. Res. No. 93 and which became law on June 29, 1944. This Joint Resolution was introduced in the Congress of the United States at our request. We gave it our firm support while it was under consideration by both Houses of Congress and it was finally approved without any party division. In fact, the vote in both chambers was unanimous.

Thus, the protracted negotiations for our independence which were initiated by the first parliamentary mission to the United States in 1922 under the chairmanship of Manuel L. Quezon, at that time President of the Senate, were happily concluded under the authority of the Government of the Commonwealth which functioned in Washington, D. C., from May 13, 1942, to October 3, 1944. The independence of which Rizal and all the other martyrs in our history dreamed, and for the realization of which the heroes of our revolutions gave their lives, will not only be a reality but there is now positive assurance that the blessings of liberty which that independence will bring shall be permanent and enduring.

Foreseeing the serious problems brought about by the ravages of war and the imperative need for the rehabili-

tation and reconstruction of the country, your Commonwealth Government urged the passage of the necessary legislation by the Congress of the United States. Such legislation was approved on June 29, 1944, and under its provisions a Filipino Rehabilitation Commission has been created, composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos. It is now sitting in Washington and is investigating all the war damages and other rehabilitation needs for proper action, and is formulating plans for our future economic relations with the United States.

Among its most urgent tasks, which likewise is an inescapable duty of the Commonwealth Government as a whole, is that of giving the utmost possible aid to the war victims in our country—the war veterans, especially those disabled or crippled; to the widows and orphans who have lost their loved ones in this holocaust of war and misery; to the lonely fathers and mothers who have sacrificed their beloved sons on the altar of freedom and democracy; to the peasant family who had lost its work animals and seen its productive fields devastated by the enemy; to the artisans and the factory workers who are now jobless and in want; to the homeless city dwellers, fire victims who now live in shambles and in crowded rooms unfit for human habitation; to the survivors of the wholesale massacres in Manila and other places in the Philippines.

In the realization of the ideal of independence guaranteed by the United States, the roots of which may be traced back to the glorious days of the Philippine Revolution, the attitude of the Filipinos in Bataan and throughout the whole country has been a vital factor. This is so because it has inaugurated a new era in Filipino-American relationship. It has sealed forever the ties of friendship and understanding binding the two peoples. In the American people it has created a permanent interest in our welfare, our freedom, and our security. Into our people it has infused a new spirit of high responsibility and it has strengthened the friendship and goodwill towards the United States. To the other democracies of the world, this attitude has brought the conviction that the Filipino people has already come of age and as a result, these nations, anticipating the date of our independence, have treated the Philippines as an independent nation so that throughout our stay in Washington, D. C., our representatives met the representatives of these nations on a basis of complete equality.

It is for this reason that in the first words I uttered upon my stepping on Philippine soil in Leyte in October, 1944, I affirmed that we came not only to restore the functions of the Government of the Commonwealth which existed at the time of the Japanese attack on December

8, 1941, but to reestablish the Commonwealth Government in a more advanced and progressive form. With this advanced status, we will enjoy new powers which we propose to exercise with care and with the welfare of our people as our sole guide. Obviously, this new situation imposes likewise wider responsibilities which we should shoulder without vacillation.

At this moment when we reestablish our Government in the capital of the Philippines, it is fitting that we make known the ideals and principles which will guide our actions.

We hereby reaffirm our faith in, and adherence to, the principles of freedom and democracy—a faith and an adherence born in the early days of our Malay history, nurtured by four hundred years of Western contact, consecrated by our revolutionary fathers, invigorated by the teachings of America, ratified in the constitutional processes of our Commonwealth, and now sanctified by the blood of the thousands of Filipino martyrs and heroes of the present war.

We condemn the totalitarian ideology which the enemy has sought to impose on us under a government by self-constituted or God-chosen rulers, and we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the principles of popular sovereignty, of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

We believe in the superiority of a responsible democracy, peaceful and law-abiding, loyal to its institutions and determined to fight for its way of life, over a degenerate fascism and totalitarianism with its regimented lives, devoid of wills of their own.

We shall reestablish in our country a social and political system which is founded on mutual faith, honesty and confidence and not on suspicion, corruption and fear, and in which government officials and employees are not the masters of the people but their servants, acting as necessary instrumentalities through which the public good and the individual welfare may be advanced and safeguarded.

We denounce the barbarous doctrine of collective responsibility for individual acts under which thousands of innocent men and women have met their death.

We stand for the individual liberties, guaranteed by our Constitution, for the right of every man and woman to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We reject the theory of the existence of chosen or superior races; we hold to the self-evident truth that no particular race has a monopoly on the capacity for progress and self-government.

We believe in the universality of culture, and we shall seek the implements of progress in whatever source they may be found.

We reaffirm our faith in the principle of Philippine-American collaboration, its workability having been successfully tested both in peace and in war. This principle has been responsible for the unparalleled progress of our country during the last 46 years. It is a guarantee for the permanence of Christian civilization in the Orient.

We reiterate our adherence to the Atlantic Charter signed by the United Nations of which we are a member; for in that document they expressed their desire to effect no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed will of the people concerned, and "to respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

We believe in the efficacy of the principle of collective security as a guarantee of world peace and the best assurance of the settlement of international disputes not by the arbitrament of arms but by the processes of peace and justice. The legislation providing for the use, after the independence of the Philippines, by the United States of naval and air bases here for the mutual protection of the Philippines and the United States is a concrete example of the application of this principle. It is a mutual agreement designed not only for the protection of both nations but as a contribution to the peace of the Pacific region and the collective security of the nations of the world.

We stand for a new world free from want and fear, provided with greater safeguards for lasting peace and offering ample opportunities for friendly negotiations and judicial adjudication of international disputes and the self-development of nations. We are ready to take part, in close association with the United States, in any international pact based on justice and directed toward the organization and preservation of the peace of the world.

On these principles we take our stand.

By the miseries, the sufferings and the sacrifices undergone by our people during their long night of captivity;

By the smoke that even now rises from our ravaged cities, towns and villages;

By the blood, Filipino as well as American, which was poured out so unstintedly at Bataan and on Corregidor; in the hills of Leyte, the mountains and plains of Luzon, and all over the Philippines;

We call on the God of Nations to witness, for ourselves and for a people welded into one in the crucible of fire, this pledge to consecrate to the determined prosecution of this war until final victory is achieved, our lives, and that which our fathers have bequeathed to us and without which life would be meaningless—our sacred honor.

Following is the speech delivered by Secretary Maximo M. Kalaw of the Department of Instruction and Information, inaugurating the Commonwealth Hour over Radio Manila, on March 15, 1945:

I am very happy to inaugurate this Commonwealth Hour. During this hour, we shall present news and describe activities pertaining to the Commonwealth Government, and we shall give, besides, musical programs.

Over the ruins of Manila, formerly the pride of the Orient, we have reestablished the Commonwealth Government, and in all the other ruined cities and villages in the Philippines, the various branches and political subdivisions of this government are being set up again.

By the very fact that our cities and villages have been done to waste, by the very fact that innocent Filipino men, women and children have been massacred, by the very fact that our homes have been violated and destroyed, the enemy has simply shown his utter inability to subdue the spirit of resistance of our people.

As President Osmeña established the Commonwealth Government and administered the oath of office to his newly formed Cabinet, he set down certain basic principles and ideals which I would call the new Philippine Ideology. They were enunciated by the undisputed leader of the Filipino people of today.

President Sergio Osmeña is, as you all know, not a newcomer in the political life of our country. During the early years of American Occupation, when our capacity for self-government was under a question mark and serious doubts existed as to whether we could produce leaders of state, President Sergio Osmeña was elected Speaker of the National Assembly. That was in 1907. As such Speaker, Mr. Osmeña was immediately recognized by the Washington administration as the leader of the Filipino participation in the government, next in rank only to the Governor-General. He retained that leadership until 1923, and the progressive legislation that was enacted at that time as well as his participation in the Administrative Council of the government as Vice-Chairman of the Council of State since 1916, are already indestructible monuments to his political career. From 1923 until last year, President Osmeña was the collaborator of President Quezon until the latter's death.

When the Filipino people elected the President of the Philippines in the general elections of 1941, they chose really two presidents: President Quezon for the first two years, and President Osmeña for the succeeding two years; and it is of record that President Osmeña received a greater number of votes than President Quezon. Their terms of office were extended by the Congress of the United

States in order to give President Quezon a chance to serve longer during the American regime. During the Emergency, President Quezon died and so President Osmeña succeeded him. President Osmeña, therefore, holds his office on two legal bases—first, by virtue of the election of 1941; and, second, by virtue of the extension of his term of office by the Congress of the United States. It can be truly said therefore that when President Osmeña assumed the presidency in 1944, he simply came into his own. As the undisputed leader of the people at this stage of our history, it would therefore be of interest to know the principles and ideals he has set down to guide him in his administration of the affairs of his people.

I shall read to you the new twelve-point Philippine Ideology. This new ideology embraces four cardinal points which may be termed the principles of democracy, the principles of freedom, the principles of the new cultural orientation of the Philippines, and the principles embraced in the Filipino-American collaboration. Here is the new Philippine Ideology:

"We hereby reaffirm our faith in, and adherence to, the principles of freedom and democracy—a faith and an adherence born in the early days of our Malay history, nurtured by four hundred years of Western contact, consecrated by our revolutionary fathers, invigorated by the teachings of America, ratified in the constitutional processes of our Commonwealth, and now sanctified by the blood of the thousands of Filipino martyrs and heroes of the present war.

"We condemn the totalitarian ideology which the enemy has sought to impose on us under a government by self-constituted or God-chosen rulers, and we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the principle of popular sovereignty, of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

"We believe in the superiority of a responsible democracy, peaceful and law-abiding, loyal to its institutions and determined to fight for its way of life over a degenerate fascism and totalitarianism with its regimented lives, devoid of wills of their own.

"We shall reestablish in our country a social and political system which is founded on mutual faith, honesty and confidence and not on suspicion, corruption and fear.

"We denounce the barbarous doctrine of collective responsibility for individual acts under which thousands of innocent men and women have met their death.

"We stand for the individual liberties, guaranteed by our Constitution, for the right of every man and woman to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We reject the theory of the existence of chosen or superior races. We hold to the self-evident truth that no particular race has a monopoly on the capacity for progress and self-government.

"We believe in the universality of culture, and we shall seek the implements of progress in whatever source they may be found.

"We reaffirm our faith in the principle of Philippine-American collaboration, which has worked successfully both in peace and in war, which has been responsible for the unparalleled progress of our country and which is a guarantee for the permanence of Christian civilization in the Far East.

"We reiterate our adherence to the Atlantic Charter signed by the United Nations of which we are a member.

"We believe in the efficacy of the principle of collective security as a guarantee of world peace and in the settlement of international disputes not by the arbitrament of arms but by the processes of peace and justice.

"We stand for a new world free from want and fear, provided with greater safeguards for lasting peace and offering ample opportunities for friendly negotiations and the self-development of nations."

After stating this pledge, President Osmeña concluded his address as follows:

"On these principles we take our stand.

"By the miseries, the sufferings and the sacrifices undergone by our people during their long night of captivity;

"By the smoke that even now rises from our ravaged cities, towns and villages;

"By the blood, Filipino as well as American, which was poured out so unstintedly at Bataan and on Corregidor; in the hills of Leyte, the mountains and plains of Luzon, and all over the Philippines;

"We call on the God of Nations to witness, for ourselves and for a people welded into one in the crucible of fire, this pledge to consecrate to the determined prosecution of this war until final victory is achieved, our lives, that which our fathers have bequeathed to us and without which life would be meaningless—our sacred honor."

Following is the speech delivered by President Osmeña over the Voice of Freedom on November 23, 1944:

Since my return to the Philippines a month ago it has been my good fortune to meet a number of guerrilla leaders. The world will long remember the epic stand of the guerrillas. After the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and the tragic defeat of the Allied armies in Asia, our people found themselves pitted against the might of Japan. Then the guerrilla movement came into being. It was the people's continued fight against the invaders. The guerrillas, almost without arms at the beginning, hungry and unclothed, gave battle to the enemy from every nook and corner of the land. For three seemingly interminable years and despite unbelievable hardships, they carried the torch of freedom, confident that America would not fail them and that MacArthur would fulfill his pledge to return.

Our nation is justly proud of the guerrillas and the Philippine Government shall see to it that they are properly rewarded. We have taken the initial step of incorporating all guerrillas recognized by the Military Command into the Philippine Army, with United States Army pay.

But in our praise of the guerrillas we should not be forgetful of the loyal civilian population that was left

behind to face the ire of the invader and support the guerrillas. It was not possible for all to evade the enemy: the fate of the immense majority was to bear the manacles of enslavement. Unfortunately, this has given rise to different attitudes and actions in relation to the Japanese rule causing some misunderstandings among our people. This state of affairs has created one of the most serious problems with which our Government is confronted.

We cannot close our eyes to the realities of the Japanese occupation. It is cruel and harsh. An arbitrary government has been imposed on the Filipino people by the sword and the initial misfortune of American and Filipino arms left the majority of eighteen million Filipinos no other recourse but to submit to a despotic régime if they were to survive. Not all public officials could take to the hills to carry on the heroic struggle. Some had to remain in their posts to maintain a semblance of government, to protect the population from the oppressor to the extent possible by human ingenuity and to comfort the people in their misery. Had their services not been available, the Japanese would either have themselves governed directly and completely or utilized unscrupulous Filipino followers capable of any treason to their people. The result would have been calamitous and the injuries inflicted to our body politic beyond cure.

The problem under consideration must be solved with justice and dignity. Every case should be examined impartially and decided on its own merits. Persons holding public office during enemy occupation, for the most part, fall within three categories; those prompted by a desire to protect the people, those actuated by fear of enemy reprisals, and those motivated by disloyalty to our government and cause. The motives which caused the retention of the office and conduct while in office, rather than the sole fact of its occupation, will be the criteria upon which such persons will be judged.

Those charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whether office holders or private citizens, with being traitors and disloyal to the governments of the Philippines and of the United States will be dealt with in accordance with law. But for the common good and our national welfare, I appeal to all the citizens of the Philippines to support their government in meeting its responsibilities by lawful procedures. Persons in possession of information on acts of disloyalty to the Commonwealth Government or that of the United States should report it to the authorities. But under no circumstances should any person or group take the law into their hands.

Ours is a constitutional government, ours is a community educated in the norms of a Christian civilization. Due respect for the law, rigid adherence to those principles established in civilized countries, complete obedience to the decisions of the courts—all these involve forms of character and high moral attributes that are the possession of enlightened countries like ours. On the threshold of occupying a sovereign place in the concert of free nations, we must live up to our responsibilities. We must prove our ability to maintain domestic peace and our capacity to mete out justice. Precisely when the eyes of the civilized world are focused on our country, we cannot allow acts of personal revenge and misguided zeal to cast a reflection on our civilization and our ability to maintain an orderly government. Ours is a government by law: the splendor of its majesty must never be dimmed in our land.

The dignity and courage of the Filipino people in the face of calamity have elicited the admiration of the world. With a long tradition of peace, the Filipino nevertheless faced war bravely. He died heroically when death was demanded of him by the exigencies of battle. Under the tyranny of the Japanese he toiled to survive. But when the forces of redemption were compelled to rain death on his home and destroy his property in order to dislodge the enemy, he was never heard to complain. He realized that the price of freedom is high and was ready to pay the cost. Today he labors on the wharfs of Tacloban, tills the fields of Leyte and renders war service everywhere without hesitation or regrets, with the enthusiasm of a human being who is again free to shape his destiny.

As a people we have come of age. We must move forward, just and firm but merciful and humane, closely united, animated by the same social aspirations to happiness, bound together as a political state by the wise dispositions of our Constitution and our laws. God helping me, I shall strive to this end.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
MANILA

The Office of the Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Communications hereby announces that beginning March 19, 1945, the Division of Motor Vehicles located at 328 Aviles Street (Malacañan Annex), will register motor vehicles for operation and issue drivers' licenses under the Revised Motor Vehicle Law (Act 3992) as amended by Commonwealth Act Nos. 123 and 652 with the following tariff:

Private cars manufactured for less than 6 passengers	*35.00 per annum
Private cars manufactured for 6 to 8 passengers	60.00 per annum
Private trucks and trailers with metallic tires	12.00 { per 100 kg. of maximum gross weight
Private trucks and trailers with solid and pneumatic tires	5.00 { per 100 kg. of maximum gross weight
Private trucks and trailers with pneumatic tires	4.00 { per 100 kg. of maximum gross weight
Private motorcycles	12.00 per annum
Motor vehicle plates	1.00 each
Driver's license	2.00

The fees for the registration of cars, trucks and motorcycles under hire classification shall be two times the fees prescribed for private motor vehicles and the registration will be temporary subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission.

No refund shall be made for motor vehicles taken or forced out of service for any cause subsequent to the payment of registration fees.

Beginning April 1, 1945, unregistered motor vehicles found operating on any public highways and persons caught driving without a license will be subject to the penalties prescribed by laws.

Privately owned cars of the Philippine Government must be registered but no fee will be collected.

Motor vehicles of U. S. Army and Navy are exempt from this Order. Privately owned cars of U. S. Army and Navy personnel will be registered only upon written approval for registration by the Provost Marshal General. No fee will be collected for this registration.

SOTERO B. CABAHUG
*Secretary of Public Works
and Communications*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Due to wartime conditions, the OFFICIAL GAZETTE is going to be published only once a month beginning with this issue and until further notice.

Rates of subscription and selling prices effective April 1, 1945, are as follows:

One year	P12.00
Six months	6.50
Three months	3.50
One month	1.20
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The editorial office of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE is now temporarily established at the Centro Escolar University Building, third floor. The publishing office, which also attends to subscriptions, circulation and claims, is the Bureau of Printing at the Old Bilibid Prison Building, corner Azcarraga and Quezon Boulevard.

Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance by certified check, official check, draft, post-office money order, or cash in Philippine or United States currency, and remitted to the Bureau of Printing by registered mail.

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Claims for missing numbers must be made immediately upon receipt of the following number.